# Daily Report
## East Asia

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III

## Japan

### PRC 'Dissidents' Appeal for Visa Extensions

*OW2805142390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1350 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO—Six leading Chinese dissidents in Japan appealed Monday to some 100 Chinese pro-democracy activists here for help in obtaining extensions for their visas. The dissidents issued the appeal in a meeting with reporters prior to the June 4 anniversary of China's military crackdown on the pro-democracy movement at Beijing's Tiananmen Square last year.

"The activists are very anxious that the Japanese Government will take tougher action to force them to leave Japan after the revised immigration and refugee law takes effect on June 1," one dissident said. Many of the activists' visas will expire next August, they said.

The dissidents criticized the Japanese Government for failing to guarantee the activists that they will not be forced to leave Japan against their will, saying Canada and the United States currently provide such protection. They also said they will hold an anti-Chinese Government rally in Tokyo on June 3 to mark the anniversary of the "brutal" crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators at Tiananmen Square.

### Kaifu Welcomes U.S. MFN Decision on PRC

*OW2705102590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0944 GMT 27 May 90*

[Text] Fukuoka, May 27 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, welcoming U.S. President George Bush's decision last week to renew the Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) trading status of China for one year, said here Sunday that action will help the two countries restore friendly ties.

Bush announced the decision on Thursday, saying Hong Kong would lose as many as 20,000 jobs and 10 billion dollars in revenue if the United States withdrew the MFN trade status from China.

The prime minister, here on a stumping tour for the June 2 by- election for the House of Councillors, implied that Japan will wait and see if China pursues democratization efforts before lifting a yearlong freeze on a 810 billion yen loan package to China promised in 1988.

Kaifu told a press conference that Japan and China will pursue efforts leading to the resumption of Japan's massive economic assistance to China. Japan suspended such assistance after China's military crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing's Tiananmen Square last June 4.

Kaifu said he strongly hopes China will maintain reform and open-door policies to avoid being internationally isolated.

Meanwhile, Japan Socialist Party [JSP] leader Takako Doi, who also visited Fukuoka on an election campaign trip, said that she plans to visit South Korea sometime before before long. Doi indicated her trip to Seoul by the end of this year.

Doi told a news conference that she is also contemplating a trip to the United States and the Soviet Union.

Kaifu, commenting on domestic political affairs, hailed the opposition camp's decision to appear before the Election System Council in order to express their opinions on reforming the election system.

The advisory body to the prime minister has been studying an electoral reform plan for the House of Councillors since it recommended in late April the establishment of a mixture of single- seat constituencies and proportional representation for seats in the house of representatives.

The opposition parties had previously refused to attend meetings of the council and to express their views to it electoral reform, saying the council's reform plan was destined to benefit only the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Kaifu said that he wants the ruling and opposition parties collectively to discuss electoral reform issues associated with second recommendation to be submitted by the council in July.

Kaifu called on all members of the Diet to strongly support the council's efforts to rectify the current disparity in the value of votes between electoral districts.

The advisory panel proposed in its first report that the value of one vote in any electoral district should not exceed twice the value of a vote elsewhere.

Doi, head of the No. 1 opposition party, said her party will tackle three issues—correcting the number of the seats in the lower house, reform of the election system, and political reform—as a package.

She said that the JSP will submit bills dealing with political ethics and political funding to the Diet in cooperation with other opposition parties.

The JSP leader declared opposition to a proposal by the Democratic Socialist Party to set up a joint ruling-opposition body to discuss a government-sponsored bill to revise the consumption tax and an opposition-submitted bill to abolish the levy.

Doi said such discussions should be carried out by the Diet's ad hoc committee on tax.

Kaifu came to Fukuoka to stump for an LDP candidate, and Doi to rally support for the JSP candidate in the June 10 by-election for the upper chamber.

## Two Arrested for Theft at U.S. Embassy

*OW2605020790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0153 GMT 26 May 90*

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 (KYODO)—The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) has arrested two Japanese, one of them an employee of the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, on suspicion of stealing kerosene from a storage tank in the basement of the embassy compound in central Tokyo, police said Saturday. The suspects were identified as Kenji Miyamoto, 53, an employee in the general affairs section of the U.S. Embassy, and Yukihito Tagai, 39, an employee of P.A.E. International, a U.S.-based building maintenance company in Tokyo.

The police also said they have confiscated a tank truck allegedly used in the theft from an oil-selling company in Yokohama and are searching for several other suspects who carried kerosene away from the embassy by truck. The amount of stolen kerosene confirmed so far is about 250,000 liters but police believe that over the past 10 years as much as one million liters of kerosene worth about 21 million yen may have been purloined from the embassy and resold through an oil dealer in Kanagawa prefecture.

According to the police, Miyamoto and Tagai, both entrusted with supervising storage of kerosene at the embassy, arranged for the tank truck to enter the embassy compound and load kerosene on several occasions. Tagai entered the Tokyo branch office of P.A.E. International around 1970 and got to know Miyamoto, who worked for the embassy since 1960.

The building maintenance company takes care of fuel storage facilities in the U.S. Embassy and some 10 company employees work at the embassy building in rotation around the clock, the police said.

## Support Pledged for Soviet Economic Reforms

*OW2805132990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told Soviet Vice Premier Aleksandra Biryukova on Monday that Japan will continue to support Soviet efforts to shift to a market economy, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Kaifu, meeting Biryukova at his official residence, expressed Japan's willingness to continue rendering assistance in light of its support for the "correct direction" being pursued by President Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroyka (restructuring) policies, the officials said.

Biryukova, who serves as deputy chairwoman of the Soviet Council of Ministers (cabinet) and as head of the government's Bureau for Social Development, thanked Kaifu for his pledge and for the assistance given by Japan so far, such as its acceptance of Soviet economic survey missions.

She explained that the Soviet Union is undertaking a "180 degree" turn toward a market-oriented economic system.

In the process, she added, the Kremlin is faced with difficulties in convincing the populace that the goal is worth the sacrifice, the officials said.

Kaifu told Biryukova that Japan wants to expand ties with the Soviet Union in a way that does not undermine the importance of resolving a dispute between the two countries over three islands and a group of islets occupied by the Soviets at the end of World War II.

Kaifu renewed Japan's call for a resolution of the territorial issue, which he said would enable the two countries to conclude a peace treaty and develop a stable relationship based on trust into the 21st century.

Biryukova agreed that a peace treaty is essential for the future of the bilateral relationship and said problems relating to geography should be resolved in such a pact.

Biryukova, an alternate Politburo member of the Communist Party, said the Soviet Government's decision to send her to Japan at such a crucial period of transition illustrates the priority Moscow is placing on its relations with Japan.

The vice premier is here to attend a "Soviet National Day" ceremony May 30 at the International Flower and Greenery Exhibition in Osaka, western Japan.

Biryukova told Kaifu that Moscow welcomes the "vitalization" of Soviet-Japan relations in many areas, but said relations still have a long way to go before reaching their full potential.

Pointing to the "great international political implications" of the bilateral relationship, she stressed that it not only benefits the two countries, but has a bearing on peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole, the officials said.

Kaifu said he sincerely hopes for true neighborly relations with the Soviet Union based on a foundation of trust.

Biryukova conveyed greetings to Kaifu from Gorbachev and Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov and said they share Kaifu's apparent conviction that bilateral relations should be actively developed.

Biryukova also met Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, who said at the very outset of the meeting that, in his position as Japan's foreign minister, he wants the Soviet Union to return the disputed islands to Japan. Biryukova said she would convey Nakayama's views to the Soviet leadership upon her return, the officials said.

## President No Tae-u Holds Tokyo News Conference

*OW2505084690 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0044 GMT 25 May 90*

[ROK President No Tae-u news conference at the Japan National Press Club—live, in Korean with simultaneous translation into Japanese]

[Text] [Video opens with shots of Kenya Mizukami, Secretary of the Japan Journalists Club, introducing President No Tae-u and his entourage, which includes ROK Ambassador to Japan Yi Won-kyong and Foreign Minister Choi Ho-joong. President No and his group are seated at a table before the press corps of more than 250 including Japanese, Korean and foreign journalists, who applaud as the introductions are made. As Mizukami makes a short introductory remark, the NHK announcer gives explanations regarding No's visit to Japan. No is then seen seated at the center of the table behind a small lectern with the words "Japan National Press Club" written in English on the front, and begins to speak]

[No] Esteemed Board of Directors Chairman Kenya Mizukami, ladies and gentlemen of the news media:

I am very pleased to have this opportunity to meet again with those of you from the Japanese news media as well as those correspondents of various countries here at the Japan National Press Club. As was mentioned just now, today I am being given the honor of speaking from this rostrum again after two years and eight months. I thank members of the Japan National Press Club for inviting me here. I think I am fortunate that I was able to honor the promise I made at that time to visit this place again as the president of the Republic of South Korea. Even now I thankfully keep in mind the ardent encouragement which you previously gave to me.

At that time, in my capacity as president of the ROK government party, I clarified my aspirations as a presidential candidate for the then approaching presidential election. Since that time democratic reform has made rapid progress in the ROK. The constitution was amended and a fierce presidential election was held. An unlimited freedom of the press was brought back to life, and society came to be filled with spontaneous vitality.

I honestly tell those of you who are present here, that it is indeed difficult to practice democracy. I can say that changes that have taken place in the ROK in the past three years have been truly revolutionary. There is something about today's ROK that can not be adequately measured by the yardstick of the past. Although a costly price is being paid, democratic reform in the ROK is making headway in a correct direction, and the democratic reform will continue to develop henceforth. I can say to you clearly that there will be no retrogression for democracy in Korea under any circumstances.

I accept with gratitude your deep interest in the present and future of Korea. Today, when historic changes are surging upon us with the 21st century just around the corner, I am visiting Japan with the conviction that the countries of Korea and Japan must open a new age of true friendship and neighborliness.

During my current visit to Japan I met his majesty the emperor, who opened the Heisei era. I was able to hold sincere talks filled with friendship with Prime Minister Kaifu on two occasions. I also met many men of distinction both in and out of the government as well as those of the political and business circles. I had broad discussions with Japanese leaders on a wide array of issues ranging from bilateral relations between the ROK and Japan to the northeast Asian situation and the rapid changes taking place in the world today. All the meetings were warm and useful.

Yesterday I stood on the rostrum in the Japanese Diet Building, a first for a head of state of the ROK. Looking back upon past history, this fact means that we are joining efforts in building a new history. Facing members of both the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors, who represent the 130 million Japanese people, I was filled with deep emotion. I think that perhaps it was an emotion which the head of state of any other country who stood on that Diet rostrum could not have felt. When you stand on the coast in Pusan on a clear day, you can see the shadow of Tsushima beyond the horizon. From time immemorial the peoples of Korea and Japan have visited each other across this narrow strait, exercising great influence on each other in the formation of their respective cultures through cultural exchanges. It is the providence of God that the ROK and Japan are neighbors as close as this, and that they be the closest neighbors for ever in the future, too.

There was an unfortunate period between Korea and Japan. But, in the long history of friendship and good-neighborliness between our two countries, this was an extremely short period. We must be solemn in the face of the historical truth. The past should not be a shackle which binds the present and the future. We must cut it off with courage and conviction. We must erase the shadow of bygone days and remove the residues of the past. Today, when we are about to usher in a new century, the two countries of Korea and Japan must be the closest partners in Asia and the Pacific. In this sense, those of the Japanese news media and all other circles are indeed doing something of significance.

Over the course of my three-day visit here I was able to see a new Japan. During my current visit I felt the warm friendship of the Japanese people, and actually felt the enthusiasm common to the two countries open a new era. I think that this is more important than anything else.

Thank you for listening to me. I will conclude my remarks now and will begin fielding your questions. I hope that anyone wishing to ask a question will please feel free to do so. Thank you. [applause]

[Mizukami] Now, we will proceed to a question-and-answer session. Those who wish to ask questions, please raise your hands, and if selected, please use a microphone and give your name and the organization you represent. Also, please make your questions simple and concise if possible. You, please, Mr Tabata.

[Tabata] I am Tabata of TBS. At a banquet at the palace the day before yesterday, the emperor referred to Japan's colonial rule [of Korea] and expressed his feeling, saying: I think of the sufferings your people underwent during this unfortunate period which was brought about by my country, and cannot but feel the deepest regret. It is reported that you said to a press corps from your country yesterday that one of the core questions has been solved with this statement, but I would like to repeat this question. Do you think that the ill feelings the people of your country hold within their hearts against Japan have disappeared or will disappear now that the president has visited Japan? In connection with this, I would like to also ask you if there has been a discussion on a possibility of the emperor making a visit to Korea in the near future? And finally, could you give us your overall evaluation of the accomplishments of your visit?

[No] Thank you. As you said, I attended the banquet in the palace on the first evening of my visit here, and on that occasion the emperor expressed his deep feelings of regret about the historical misfortunes that took place between the two nations, and he also clearly expressed his remorse concerning the sufferings of Korea brought about by Japan. I thought these remarks to be very meaningful. And at the summit yesterday, Prime Minister Kaifu also expressed deep feelings of regret about the past unfortunate history of Korea and Japan. I was deeply impressed by his remarks, too. Both the emperor and the prime minister expressed clearly their common understanding on the unfortunate history of the past. In view of this, it is my conviction that both I and the Korean people would think that this issue of the past unfortunate history has been taken care of by this.

Today the emperor was so kind to come and bid farewell to me at the Guest Hall. On that occasion, we talked about the common understanding of the historical truth and the preparations of the two countries to greet the 21st century, and I conveyed my wish that the emperor will make a visit to the ROK at a convenient time in the near future.

Finally, I would like to talk about my feelings on my current visit to Japan briefly. As you know, it is true that our two countries have had different understandings of history for a long time. Fortunately, through my visit this time both the ROK and Japan came to share an understanding of historical facts. I can say that this is a great bounty. I believe that with this as the foundation all problems between the ROK and Japan will make progress smoothly, and our friendly and cooperative relations will develop on a new, higher level. I am convinced that we will be able to become close and intimate partners in the truest sense and make significant contributions to the entire world in the 21st century.

[Mizukami] Next, please.

[Imanishi] I am Imanishi of the ASAHI SHIMBUN Political Desk. At your speech at the Diet yesterday, you said that only when the Korean residents in Japan can live without suffering from any inconveniences can the people of Korea and Japan really feel the Korea-Japan friendship. I think so too. To remove the strain of the historical past, the president has called for Japan to take action on issues concerning the legal status of the Korean residents in Japan, Koreans left in Sakhalin [after the war], and Korean atomic bomb victims who have returned to live in Korea. Would you say that through the series of talks you had that some conclusions have been reached regarding these issues?

[No] I think you are probably aware of the results of the meetings. There has been a complete agreement on the issue regarding the legal status for third and subsequent generation Koreans. And I expressed hope that the improved legal status also be extended to first and second generation Koreans. Prime Minister Kaifu promised that he would give a positive study to the matter. As you would agree, regardless of whether they are foreigners living in Japan or living in the United States, I believe all people must have their basic human rights respected. The first and second generation Koreans, as you know, are those who came to Japan around the time of World War II and suffered as you did during the war. Some were killed in the war, some were injured, and those who remain are now living here with you. If their rights are respected and they are treated the same as you, the Japanese people, they will highly appreciate it and make contributions for Japan. I said this to the prime minister and the prime minister was sincerely sympathetic

Now, concerning the Koreans residing in Sakhalin. I asked for Japan's cooperation in enabling them to visit the ROK with the least amount of problems, and Japan promised to provide maximum help toward this end. Japan also promised to provide maximum aid to the atomic bomb victims living in Korea by expanding its funds for the purpose.

[Yaso] I am Yaso of the KYODO NEWS AGENCY's Foreign News Department. Please let me ask you a question about the North-South relations. Amidst the progress in reforms in the Soviet Union and East Europe, great attention is also being directed to Northeast Asia as well. Now, Mr. President, what prospects do you have for North-South relations, including the presently suspended North-South dialogue, summit talks, and unification? In connection with the issue of joining the United Nations, at the 24 May session of the Supreme People's Assembly North Korean President Kim Il-song proposed the North and South jointly join the United Nations within one seat before unification, or enter under a so-called joint admission formula instead of a simultaneous admission formula. Would you please tell us how you will deal with this? In addition, it is said that

North Korea is making progress in A-bomb or nuclear development. Would you tell us what your understanding is regarding this?

[No] As you have stated in your question, the world is in the middle of drastic changes now. Particularly, we are aware of very drastic changes in East Europe. Unfortunately, however, it is a matter of regret that such changes have not taken place in Asia, northeast Asia in particular. Last year, I had the chance to visit Germany and witnessed the rapid progresses in German unification with my own eyes. I was not only moved but also impressed by this.

When I took into account this situation and the situation in our country where no changes have take place, I had difficulty in suppressing my complicated feelings. On 7 July, 1988, I myself stated through the so-called 7 July Declaration that hostile or confronting relations no longer existed between the North and the South, that appealed for the two sides to restore confidence in each other, and to cooperate with each other so as to recover the awareness of a national community, and that on the basis of this awareness take the road toward the reunification.

At the UN General Assembly, I also appealed to the world in the same context. We should never let North Korea become isolated. I appealed to the nations of the world for their cooperation so that we could cause North Korea to join the international community, so that they can cooperate with us as a member of the international community and jointly become a nation contributing to the world. All the nations have given favorable responses to this appeal. In this context, our country has always kept our door open.

At present, however, the North has kept its door closed. I intend to keep knocking on their door once, twice, 1,000 times or even 10,000 times, with the same belief that, as the saying goes: Knock and the door will open. And I think that if we keep on knocking in this way, the North will some day open its door.

It goes without saying that the quickest way to settle the basic problems between the South and the North is for the parties concerned to hold summit talks. I feel that we will be able to find out at such talks some ways to break the ice in settling the problems. Unfortunately, however, President Kim Il-song of the North has not made any responses whatsoever to my proposals as yet. On the contrary, they are closing their door even tighter and they have continued to keep the nation in a closed state. Of course, I understand that they have difficult internal problems of their own. We hope that their internal problems will be solved soon and we will be waiting for them to join the international community.

Concerning the issue of joining the United Nations, it is our unchanging position that our country and North Korea should join the United Nations simultaneously, that we cooperate with each other as members of the international community, and that we deepen the understanding that we are of a national community and that we further understand and cooperate with each other. This is what we have persistently appealed for in regard to the UN issue. I am convinced that if we continue with our efforts in this way, the changes similar to those in East Europe will take place in northeast Asia some day.

My last point concerns the nuclear power issue. It is precisely a dangerous problem. [Previous sentence rendered in Korean translates as: "No doubt, this is a dangerous threat."] We are concerned, and many nations of the world are much concerned about this. Since nuclear power can be converted into very dangerous weapons, we are trying to seek the understanding of both the Soviet Union and China on this matter and we have also appealed to the our friendly nations. Moreover, we have appealed directly to the North in one way or another. We have continuously appealed that since nuclear power is very dangerous, the North should join the international agency on nuclear power safety and accept its supervision.

[Mizukami] Mr. Nagamori, please.

[Nagamori] My name is Nagamori, and I am MAINICHI SHIMBUN correspondent in Seoul. This time, President No, you have decided to make the visit despite voices of objection. I would like to pay my respects. [preceding sentence in Korean] I would like to pay my sincere respects for your visit to Japan to promote friendship despite opposition at home.

I would like to ask you questions on the security issue. Your excellency, Mr. President, has stressed this time that in greeting the Asian and Pacific age, the partnership should be established between the ROK and Japan. Included in the meaning of this ROK-Japan partnership is the issue concerning how our two nations should cooperate with each other in connection with the security in northeast Asia. I would appreciate it very much if you could explain the details about this issue in concrete terms.

Another question concerns what you think of Japan's military buildup. I would appreciate it if you could answer this question.

The third question concerns the argument currently under way on the phased withdrawal of the U.S. forces from the Korean Peninsula. I would like to ask you what measures you have in mind for ensuring security on the Korean Peninsula after the withdrawal of the U.S. forces. That is all.

[No] I appreciate it very much that you made greetings at the beginning in very fluent Korean.

As prophets of the world have stated frequently in recent times, the center of the world civilization in the 21st century will be in the Asian and Pacific region. We believe in this prophecy and we feel that we must be prepared for it. In this context, for the sake of the prosperity and peace in the Asian and Pacific region, it is a matter of great significance that the ROK and Japan should establish the relations as partners and fulfill our duties.

However, in speaking about the connection between this ROK-Japan cooperation and the security in Northeast Asia, I feel that the expansion of economic cooperation through the cooperation between our two nations as partners will also contribute to the security in northeast Asia.

Concerning Japan's military strength, I respect Japan's present peace-oriented constitution. I hope that Japan will maintain its necessary military strength while adhering to its peace-oriented constitution.

As for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, I think it will be more appropriate to term it the readjustment of the stationary troops [chuton-gun], rather than the withdrawal of the troops. Of course, I think a partial reduction is possible. However, when the security of northeast Asia—the Korean Peninsula in particular—is taken into consideration, I think that the reduction of the U.S. forces is an issue of relativity [sotai-sei].

In other words, if North Korea should increase its military strength we must make preparations accordingly. When North Korea has reduced its military strength and when it does not impose any threat on the Korean Peninsula, I think it would be all right for us to reduce ours. Therefore, to state my conclusion, I would say that the unilateral reduction of the U.S. forces is undesirable. For this purpose, the ROK and the United States are observing the defense treaty and we abide strictly by this treaty. As long as the threat from the North continues to exist, I think it is important for the U.S. forces to maintain their strength at an appropriate level.

[Mizukami] Well, Korean correspondents are also present at this conference today. Does anyone have any questions to ask? Yes, please.

[Yi Chong-hi, a Korean reporter, states his question in Korean followed by Japanese translation] I am a reporter from the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY. Your excellency, Mr. President, you have stressed that the ROK and Japan should have the closest relationship as partners in the Asian-Pacific region. In promoting this relationship, how do you think our two nations should handle our relations, particularly in the economic field.

[No] In promoting the cooperative relationship as partners between the ROK and Japan, our cooperation in the economic field is of great importance. As you all know, the present trade volume of each of our two nations is the second largest in the world, only next to that of the United States. The total volume of the trade between the ROK and Japan exceeded $31 billion in 1989 alone. To promote more balanced economic cooperation between our two nations, it is most important for the ROK and Japan to correct the trade imbalance existing between us. Let me cite some figures so that you will understand this point more easily. Last year, the ROK suffered a deficit of $4 billion in our trade with Japan. This year, there is even the possibility that we will suffer a deficit exceeding this amount. At present, Japan is under various demands from the United States and Europe for correcting trade imbalances and Japan is making efforts to correct them. We hope that Japan will make no less efforts in correcting its trade imbalance with us than in correcting its trade imbalance with the United States and Europe.

During my visit to Japan this time, I have discussed this issue thoroughly with your prime minister as well as cabinet members concerned. Sharing the same understanding with me, your prime minister and other cabinet members concerned have promised to make efforts to correct this imbalance in the future.

Next comes the issue concerning transfer of technology. Will Japan suffer losses if our nation's industrial and advanced technologies should develop? Certainly not. Japan would never suffer losses. The more developed our nation becomes, the more profits Japan will gain. For example, when our nation was in a state of extreme difficulties and poverty in 1965, the commodities Japan was able to sell to this poor ROK amounted to only $200 million. Since then, thanks to your nation's cooperation and due to our people's efforts, our nation has made great developments. As a result, the commodities that Japan sold to the ROK last year amounted to $17 billion. In other words, the more our nation develops, the further Japan can expand its markets. And the converse is also true.

Therefore, in order to establish desirable relations of partnership between the ROK and Japan in connection with the technological transfer between our two nations, I have discussed the issue thoroughly with the prime minister and the other cabinet members concerned, and your prime minister as well as other cabinet members have indicated their understanding and promised their cooperation.

[Mizukami] This will be the last question. I request that you make your question simple, please.

[Yoshio Nirasawa] I am Yoshio Nirasawa, a private member. I was formerly an Editorial Board member of NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN. Mr. President, as you say, we should become the closest partners in Asia and the Pacific, but I believe that both countries should exert efforts to that end. I think that education in particular is the most important question. Now, from the Japanese side, his majesty the emperor and Prime Minister Kaifu apologized to the South Korean side for its wrongdoings during an unfortunate period. On the South Korean side.... [changing thought] I was in South Korea some years ago. Somehow I saw that anti-Japanese education is included within the education there. While this is continued, the two countries of Japan and South Korea can not become intimate no matter what else occurs. Of course, the bad things committed by Japan before and during war—this history is indelible as you say. Therefore, it is all right for you to say so. But, postwar Japan has changed from the Japan existing before and during war. It has become a new, fine country. Therefore, with the future in mind, do you have any intention of availing yourself of this current visit to Japan to have the fact that Japan and South Korea should cooperate with each other incorporated into your country's education program? Otherwise, in my opinion, Japan and Korea will be unable to get along very well.

[No] It is a fact that some people hold the view as you mentioned. But, as I reemphasized earlier, the important thing is to join in perceiving the truth about historical happenings. Please look at Europe. Germany, Britain, and France were foes who fought through World Wars I and II and suffered numerous casualties. These countries are now promoting integration. From where did the prime motivation for this derive? Although there may be various factors, I firmly believe that it derived from the fact that they had a common, truthful perception of history. I believe that this affords a big lesson to us who live in northeast Asia as well. You noted that there is a little problem with education in Korea but I think that, once a true perception common to Korea and Japan is firmly established, the problem you mentioned just now will be solved spontaneously. If a true perception of the history common to the two countries is established, though belated, the issue with which you are concerned will also be resolved. This is my answer.

[Mizukami] Thank you very much. This concludes the press conference of the president of the Republic of Korea. I want to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to the President for giving kindly answers to our questions despite his busy schedule. [applause]

### Support Pledged for Seoul-Pyongyang Dialogue

*OW2605042890 Tokyo KYODO in English
0328 GMT 26 May 90*

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 (KYODO)—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu pledged in a meeting with South Korean President No Tae-u on Saturday that Japan will continue to support and assist Seoul in its efforts to expand its dialogue with North Korea.

No, meanwhile, said that South Korea, firm in the belief that North Korea will eventually succumb to the tide of change, will not retreat in its attempts to woo its northern neighbor out of its isolation from the international community.

The 90-minute exchange of views between the two leaders, which was the second of two rounds of summit talks at the Akasaka State Guesthouse, came on the final day of No's three-day visit to Japan.

Kaifu said it was disappointing that North Korea has not been responsive to the peaceful initiatives launched by No, nor to Japan's own attempts to open up a bilateral political dialogue.

In the meantime, he said, South Korea should continue to persevere with its reconciliatory efforts, while Japan will do likewise. He stressed that the process of dialogue is important in itself.

No thanked Japan for its support and expressed his firm belief that the historical processes will eventually bring about the unification of the Korean peninsula.

On economic and trade matters, No expressed concern over Japan's chronic and expanding trade surplus with his country and said the problem is due in part to the gap between the two countries' industrial structures.

Kaifu replied that the imbalance should be solved through an overall expansion of the volume of bilateral trade rather than a reduction in exports.

He noted that all of the import-expansion measures Japan has agreed to implement following talks with the United States and the European Community will automatically apply to South Korean goods as well.

Both countries are each other's second-largest trading partners. But South Korean statistics show a rise in the imbalance from 3.9 billion dollars in 1988 to 4 billion dollars in 1989.

No called for a boost in private-sector technology transfers from Japan, which he said have slackened off since the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988, despite the fact that Japan remains the largest benefactor in that regard.

Dismissing anxieties in Japan that such transfers would lead to South Korea's taking over Japan's economic leadership, he said by the time South Korea reached the stage Japan is at now, Japan will have risen to a much higher stage of development, he said.

Kaifu acknowledged some private-sector reluctance over technology transfers to South Korea, but attributed the problem to concerns over labor-management relations and difficulties in getting appropriate reimbursement.

No said his government will deal resolutely with any impediments that the Japanese side has pointed out.

No said Japan-South Korea relations are becoming all the more important as the dynamic Asia-Pacific region gains in prominence and as interdependence between countries of the region increases.

Calling Kaifu's attention to the third Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) conference, which is to be held in Seoul next year, No asked for and secured the premier's pledge that Japan actively work for its success.

Kaifu proposed a resumption within the year of regular cabinet-level talks between the two countries which have not taken place since December 1986.

Meanwhile, No proposed a coordination of the two countries' aid policies toward those East European countries which have cast off socialism and said he saw "complementary roles" to be played by the two countries in the region.

No invited Kaifu to visit Seoul at a time of mutual convenience. Kaifu accepted and said a suitable time frame for the visit should be worked out.

Kaifu promised that royal wedding garments which belonged to a late Korean princess of Japanese descent would be donated to the Korean side, taking into consideration the will of the princess before she died in April last year and Seoul's request for the garments, which are now in the Tokyo National Museum.

Kaifu told No that despite a decrease in the number of cases of violations by South Korean fishermen of a bilateral fisheries agreement, violations continue to take place.

He requested that stronger preventive measures be taken by the South Korean side.

### President No Invites Emperor To Visit ROK

*OW2605050390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT 26 May 90*

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 (KYODO)—South Korean President No Tae-u on Saturday invited Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko to visit South Korea, an imperial household agency official said. The time of the visit will be discussed through diplomatic channels, the agency said.

No extended the invitation when the imperial couple visited the Akasaka State Guesthouse to farewell the president on the last day of his three-day official visit here.

No's predeccesor Chon Tu-hwan invited the imperial couple to his country when he paid an official visit here in September 1984. But the visit, scheduled for October 1986, was canceled due to then Crown Princess Michiko's need to recover from an illness.

Foreign Ministry officials said preparations for a royal visit to a foreign country take at least six months. The visit is expected to take place next spring or later since the emperor will have an enthronement ceremony in November and Crown Prince Naruhito another ceremony around February next year marking his new status as crown prince.

### Holding of General Elections in Burma Welcomed

*OW2805045790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0428 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO—Japan welcomes Sunday's general election in Myanmar [Burma] as a step toward democratization, government spokesman Misoji Sakamoto said Monday. "We welcome the democratic move of holding multiparty elections," said Sakamoto, the chief cabinet secretary, commenting on Myanmar's first general election in 30 years.

He said Japan "is looking forward to further signs of democratization with the establishment of a new constitution and a new government."

Voters in Myanmar went to the polls to elect a new National Assembly on Sunday following a restricted campaign in which some opposition leaders were banned from running. The final tally is not expected for three weeks.

## North Korea

### Remains of U.S. Soldiers Given to Congressmen

*SK2805105790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Panmunjom May 28 (KCNA)—Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea transferred remains of five U.S. soldiers to U.S. congressmen here today.

Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and deputy to the SPA, told U.S. congressmen it was a good thing that the U.S. side was taking over the remains, accepting our demand.

Noting that it was very difficult to unearth the remains, he said it would become all the more difficult with the passage of time.

He viewed such humanitarian issue as the unearthing of remains would be settled successfully if both sides displayed the spirit of mutual cooperation in future.

A U.S. congressman thanked the DPRK for this, saying he learned well about the DPRK Government's humanitarian stand through the transfer of the remains of U.S. soldiers.

Believing the humanitarian step of the DPRK to be a phased, positive step for the normalization of relations between the two countries, he hoped for continued discussion over such issues between the two sides in the future.

The remains were verified on the spot.

Then a confirmation document on the give-and-take of the remains was signed by Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and deputy to the SPA, and by G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, chairman of the U.S. House Committee of Veterans Affairs.

## Yi Song-ho Discusses Return of Remains to U.S.

*SK2805111590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Panmunjom May 28 (KCNA)—Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today gave a news briefing on the spot regarding the delivery of remains of American soldiers to the U.S. side through U.S. congressmen.

Originally, we had intended to hand over the remains of five American soldiers to the U.S. side soon after they were unearthed a few years ago, from the humanitarian point of view, but the U.S. side had intentionally created difficulties in the solution of even this humanitarian question, he said.

He recalled that the U.S. side had insisted on the transfer of the unearthed remains through the Military Armistice Commission [MAC].

Noting that the return of remains between the two sides under the Korean Armistice Agreement had already been concluded right after the ceasefire, he made it clear that the work of handing and taking over unearthed remains is one beyond the authority of the MAC. That is why we have insisted that those representing the U.S. authorities or, at least, U.S. congressmen come to take over the remains, he said.

We think it lucky that the U.S. side accepted our well-intentioned demand, though belatedly, and took over the remains of American soldiers through its congressmen and, thereby, the question of remains whose solution had been pending for a few years has been smoothly resolved, he said, and went on:

We assure you that we are ready to negotiate with the U.S. side over the unearthing of U.S. soldiers' remains in the future.

He expressed the hope that the delivery of remains this time would be helpful to creating an atmosphere favorable to the cause of peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula.

He answered questions put by reporters.

## South, U.S. Discussion of Rimpac Criticized

*SK2805055990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)—The puppet defence minister of South Korea had a confab on "matters of common concern" with the commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet on May 25, according to a report.

The puppet defence minister said that South Korean participation in the "Rimpac" joint military exercises staged under the command of the U.S. Imperialist aggressors in the Pacific Ocean was greatly helpful to the improvement of the combined operation capacity of South Korea and the united states.

This indicates that the "matters of common concern" of the South Korean military fascist clique and the U.S. imperialists means nothing but to step up preparations for a war of aggression on the Northern half of Korea and socialist countries in Asia.

The South Korean puppets are playing the role of a shock brigade of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive Asia-Pacific strategy by involving themselves in the biennial "Rimpac" joint military exercises of the United States, Canada, Australia and Japan.

The fact shows that the South Korean puppets take no notice of peace on the Korean peninsula and its reunification and are hell bent on preparations for a war against the North at the beck and call of the U.S. imperialists.

## U.S., South Work To Increase 'Danger of War'

*SK2605113690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 26 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists mobilized formations of "F-16" fighter-bombers belonging to the U.S. Seventh Air Force in South Korea between 17:00 and 19:00 May 24 for a mid-air refuelling exercise in a real war atmosphere in the sky above Kunsan and Kwangju, supported by overseas-based "KC-135" refuelling tankers, according to military sources.

The exercise involved a total of about 50 planes of various types including fighter-bombers, AWACS and refuelling tankers.

On the same day, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets hurled formations of "C-130" transport planes carrying "commandos" into the sky above an operational zone for a clamorous paratrooping exercise aimed at a surprise infiltration into the depth of the northern half of Korea in "case of emergency."

On May 23, the U.S. imperialists mobilized a total of 100 planes of various types for a coordinated aerial strike exercise against the North in the sky above Anmyondo and Chonju.

On the same day, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets staged a joint strike exercise on the ground and the sea and in the sky against the northern half of Korea with the mobilization of many fighter-bombers, transport planes and battleships.

The number of the planes involved in the aerial war exercises in the South Korean air for two days, May 23 and 24, totalled more than 900.

Facts show how desperately the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are working to increase the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

### U.S. Aerial Exercises Whip Up 'War Fever'

*SK2905110390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists let two Guam-based "B-52" strategic bombers fly over South Korea at around 12:00 May 25 to whip up a war fever in an aerial war game for a nuclear preemptive attack on the central region of the northern half of Korea, according to military sources.

This exercise was aimed at dealing surprise strikes at targets by sending formations of "B-52" strategic bombers into the sky above operational zones from Guam in a stealthy, low-altitude flight in the "event of contingency."

From around 10:00 to 21:00 on the same day they staged an exercise for strikes at ground targets for long hours in the sky above Wonju, Anmyondo, Chechon, Kongju, Chungju and Yoju with formations of nuclear-capable "F-16" fighter-bombers they brought from their overseas bases, supported by "FA-18" and "OA-10" planes, simulating a surprise attack on targets in the strategical depths of the northern half of Korea.

These war exercises were held four times that day, involving more than 200 planes of various types such as fighter-bombers, assault planes, pursuit-assault planes and airborne warning and control planes.

This brought the number of planes mobilized in various aerial war games in the sky above South Korea on May 25 alone to a total of more than 450.

### Chondaehyop Gets No Reply to Protest Letter

*SK2805062290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique walked away 23 representatives of Chondaehyop when they went to the U.S. Embassy on May 26 to hear a reply to their letter of protest to the United States, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fascist clique had arrested eight representatives of Chondaehyop who went to the U.S. Embassy with their protest letter on May 22.

In the protest letter Chondaehyop charged that the United States allowed the movement of the repressive units of the puppet army at the time of the Kwangju resistance and demanded an open apology for this, the pullout of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, a stop to pressure to open markets and recall of present U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gregg, and it urged the U.S. side to sincerely reply to it by May 26.

But the U.S. side has not replied to it and the fascist clique arrested those representatives who went to get a reply.

The No Tae-u group's fascist act brings to light their ugly nature as despicable flunkeyist traitors.

### Action Declared 'Brutal Act'

*SK2605091490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0727 GMT 26 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA)—The "National Council of Student Representatives" of South Korea on May 22 dispatched a protest group to the U.S. Embassy in Seoul to urge the United States to make an official apology for its backstage manipulation of the Kwangju bloodbath. But the U.S. imperialists instigated the No Tae-u group to rush a large repressive force and whisk away all the members of the group.

NODONG SINMUN Saturday brands this outrage as a downright challenge to the South Korean students and people who advocate anti-U.S. independence and reunification and as a brutal act which can be committed only by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who regard South Koreans as an inferior race of a colony and scornfully trample upon their national dignity and sovereignty.

The news analyst says:
The South Korean students lifted high the banner of anti-U.S. struggle after learning the bitter lesson that neither independence and democracy nor national reunification can be achieved with the U.S. imperialists, the incarnation of aggression and murder, fascism and atrocity, left in South Korea. They urged the United States to make an open apology for its unpardonable crime in masterminding the Kwangju tragedy.

This is a right of the masses, the victim. However, the U.S. imperialists, far from apologising for their crimes, threw behind bars the students submitting the just demand, and proved by themselves that the United States is not a "friend" or "guardian" of the South Korean people, but an aggressor and enemy.

The U.S. imperialists must clearly see the realities of South Korea, renounce their policy of permanent occupation of South Korea and immediately withdraw from there, taking along nuclear weapons.

### U.S. Cultural Center Arsonists Interviewed

*SK2905050490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)—TAEHAK CHONGNON, a university publication of South Korea, gave accounts of an interview in prison with Mun Pu-sik and Kim Hyon-chang who involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Center" in Pusan in 1982.

Mun Pu-sik said he keenly realised that the essence of relations of domination and subordination between South Korea and the United States remained unchanged.

He recalled that the arson at the "American Cultural Center" in Pusan was prompted by discovery of the aggressive nature of the United States and charged that the Bush administration has not given up the "two Koreas" policy.

Kim Hyon-chang asserted that the democratization of this land can never be achieved without the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

He stressed that the U.S. 8th Army Command in South Korea is the nominator of presidents in the South and that the anti-U.S. struggle is inevitable.

Saying that it is not Americans but Yankee "scoundrels" whom we demand to go home, he noted: The anti-U.S. target is not the majority of the U.S. people but the monopoly capital of the United States and its imperialist state power.

He said the anti-U.S. struggle is the just resistance of those conscious of the interests and self-respect of the people and the nation.

Referring to the three party merger, he said it was an offspring of the U.S. plan for reorganising the South Korean political structure. He called upon the democratic forces to unite.

### Foreign Ministry Denounces Japan's Apology

*SK2905115290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1115 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement today denounced the Japanese and South Korean authorities for trying to make a clean sheet of the criminal records of the past, and bury them in oblivion claiming that the criminal acts committed by Japan against the Korean people in the past days [as received] have all been liquidated and "a new era of equal companions" has come with No Tae-u's trip to Japan.

The statement says:
The Japanese authorities continue to obstruct Korea's reunification by following the United States, far from clearly repenting of their criminal acts against our nation, and thus are committing double crimes of mocking and insulting the entire Korean people and again making a historical mistake in the Korean question.

We in the name of the entire Korean people solemnly declare that we do not recognize the Japanese authorities' "apology" and it is ineffective.

If they truly intend to liquidate the past, they must clearly repent of their crimes in the past days [as received] and apologize to the entire Korean nation for them, make compensations for the colossal amount of damages inflicted upon our people during the colonial rule, return all the wealth they had looted, guarantee the national rights of Koreans in Japan, stop suppressing the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), not repeat their acts of aggression of the past and refrain from trying to freeze the division of Korea.

The DPRK Government clearly explicitly declare once again that the Japanese authorities are still under obligation to apologise to the Korean people for the crimes they committed in the past and that the entire Korean people still have the national right to get an apology from Japan on a due level.

The chief executive of South Korea had waxed eloquent as if he would get a sort of apology, but he was fooled by the single word of "deep regret" and declared that "the past affairs with Japan had all been settled" and thus opened the door for Japan to stage a comeback to South Korea, talking about "new Japan" and "reformulation of the relations with Japan."

During his stay in Japan, he peddled the "theory of common destiny" with Japan and advocated "military integration" in zealous pursuance of the U.S. policy of strengthening the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance.

All the facts show that No Tae-u's trip to Japan was a backstage dealing which has resulted in laying artificial obstacles in the way of peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula.

The South Korean rulers must clearly know that the fellow countrymen will never pardon their treachery in selling out the interests of the nation through No's treacherous trip to Japan under the impudent pretext of "liquidation of the past" and the like.

The DPRK Government will, together with the peoples of other Asian countries, watch with heightened vigilance the revival of Japanese militarism and its wild ambition for reinvasion and actively work to defend peace in Northeast Asia and create a favorable international climate for the self-determined, peaceful reunification of the country.

### Gorbachev Congratulates Kim Il-song on Reelection

*SK2605233790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 26 May 90*

["Congratulatory Message" from Mikhail Gorbachev, President of the USSR, to Kim Il-song on reelection as President of the DPRK—read by announcer]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, Pyongyang

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, I extend my sincere congratulations [chinsimuro toenun chukka] to you in connection with your reelection as president of the DPRK. I firmly believe that the friendship and comprehensive cooperative relations between the USSR and the DPRK that have a deep historic root will, in the future too, effectively develop for the welfare of the peoples of our two countries, in the interest of peace and progress, and in favor of strengthening security in the Asian-Pacific region.

I wish you success in the activities to fulfill your lofty duties.

[Signed] Mikhail Gorbachev
[Dated] 25 May 1990, Moscow, Kremlin

### Yang Shangkun Congratulates Kim Il-song

*SK2705002790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 26 May 90*

["Congratulatory Message" from Yang Shangkun, President of the PRC, to Kim Il-song on Reelection as President of the DPRK—read by announcer]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, President of the DPRK, Pyongyang

Upon hearing a joyful news that you were reelected as the president of the DPRK, I, representing the Chinese government and Chinese people, and in my own name, extend warmest [kajang yolyolhan] congratulations to you.

You are the founder of the DPRK, and the great leader sincerely upheld in high esteem by the Korean people.

Your reelection as the president of the state is another expression of the lofty respect and trust of all the Korean people in you.

Availing myself of this occasion, I sincerely wish the Korean people new successes in achieving the cause of their socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of you and the Worker's Party of Korea and in their struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

I also wish the DPRK prosperity. I wish that the great friendship and unity between China and Korea will last over generations and will be strengthened each day.

[Signed] Yang Shangkun, president of the PRC
[Dated] 25 May 1990, Beijing

### Society for Ties With Austria Marks Anniversary

*SK2805105090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)—A function to mark the 10th anniversary of the formation of the Wiener-Neustadt branch committee of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations Between Austria and the DPRK was held on May 22.

The mayor in his speech pointed to the 10 year-long growth of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Austria, and stressed that the Korean people continue dynamically advancing along the road of socialism because they take the chuche idea as their guideline and the leader and the people are firmly united in one purpose and mind.

The city administration chairman in his speech emphasized that the branch committee of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations Between Austria and the DPRK has been able to achieve success in the work over the past one decade because all its members have learned from the great man-centred chuche idea, firm faith and will of the Korean people, their organisation, discipline and diligence.

The chuche idea founded by respected President Kim Il-song and developed and enriched by Comrade Kim Chong-il is the guiding idea of the times for the working masses, he noted, and said: The chuche idea indicates a true path of development to the Korean people and the world people.

Unique socialism now under way in Korea enables the progressive people of the world to have a firm faith in genuine freedom, democracy and happy future.

The only way of reunifying Korea is to carry into practice the proposal to found the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

He voiced full support to the proposal to pull down the concrete wall and ensure free travel and complete opening between the North and the South put forward by the great President Kim Il-song.

### 'Bloody Murder' of Palestinians Denounced

*SK2705110090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 27 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 27 (KCNA)—The Korean people bitterly denounce the bloody murder of Palestinians by the Israeli aggressors and demand an immediate halt to it, says NODONG SINMUN today.

Recalling that the Israeli aggressors on May 20 murdered scores of the Palestinian people and wounded hundreds of them by hurling the regular armed force against them when they turned out in a collective protest, angered at brutal murder committed by an armed villain, the news analyst says:

The bestial murder committed by the Israeli aggressors at a time when voices demanding a fair settlement of the Palestinian problem and peace in the Middle East are growing ever louder is an intolerable challenge and an unpardonable criminal act against the conscience of world mankind.

The Israeli Zionists are trying to quell the struggle of the Palestinian people with brutal suppression and murder, bring under control the ruling order in the occupied area and find a way out of the present crisis.

They are now launching a large-scale suppressive offensive against the Palestinian people while bringing into the occupied area huge aggression armed forces and military equipment.

All facts clearly show that the Israeli Zionists are the truculent enemy of the Palestinian people, the atrocious murderer and harrasser of peace.

Their brutal suppression will precipitate their own destruction.

The Israeli aggressors must withdraw from the occupied Arab territories without delay as demanded by the people of the Arab countries and the rest of the world.

### Proclamation of Republic of Yemen Hailed

*SK2605103390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 26 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article hailing the proclamation of the Republic of Yemen.

The proclamation of the Republic of Yemen showed well that no one can check the people's desire for reunification, the article says, and continues:

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Yemeni people on the reunification of the country.

Members of any homogeneous nation do not want to live separated from each other. It is a trend of the times for the bisected nation to achieve reunification.

It is the most urgent national task of the Korean people to materialize the self-determined and peaceful reunification of the country.

But, Korean nation's desire for reunification has not yet been realized by the plots of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and other splittists within and without.

The progressive peoples of the world are vehemently denouncing the splittists for blocking Korea's reunification. National reunification is the vital demand of the Korean nation and, at the same time, the task of the times raised by the historical current toward independence.

The Korean people will in the future, too, continue to strive for the self-determined and peaceful reunification of the country.

The United States must look straight at the trend of the times and stop resorting to the "two Koreas" plot and obstructing Korea's reunification.

The Korean people wish the reunified Yemeni people great success in building a new society.

### Foreign Journals Demand Removal of Concrete Wall

*SK2905042290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)—Foreign publications are demanding the removal of the concrete wall built by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in the area South of the Military Demarcation Line.

The International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea in a bulletin on May 18 says that the South Korean authorities still refuse to discuss the question of pulling down the concrete wall, denying its existence. This proves that they do not want, in actuality, a sincere North-South dialogue for national reunification and free travel between the North and the South itself.

Now that the existence of the concrete wall has been made clear, the progressive forces of the world are confronted with an urgent task to rouse broad public opinion demanding its removal, it stresses.

The Chinese magazine WORLD AFFAIRS No. 10 points out that the South Korean authorities built the concrete wall along the Military Demarcation Line, dividing the Korean peninsula into two parts.

In his New Year address President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a new reunification proposal to tear down the concrete wall and ensure free travel between the North and the South and a complete opening between them and, finally, achieve the reunification of Korea, says the magazine.

A recent issue of the Peruvian paper LA CRONICA emphasizes that for one Korea the disgraceful wall bisecting the country must be pulled down.

### Ho Tam Supports Five-Point Reunification Plan

*SK2905043490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)—Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, in a statement issued on May 28 fully welcomed and supported the five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech, saying it is the most timely and reasonable measure to definitely open a new phase of turn for peace and peaceful reunification of the country in the '90s.

He said:

In his new five-point policy of national reunification the great leader elucidated, above all, the question of easing the tension on the Korean peninsula and creating a peaceful climate for the country's reunification and the question of removing the barrier of division and effecting free travel and full-scale opening.

At a time when the government of our Republic has proposed a reduction of the North-South armed forces and the foreign troop pullout has become a world trend there can be no pretext whatsoever for the U.S. forces to remain in South Korea.

If the United States is interested in peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, it must withdraw its forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and, if it cannot withdraw them at a time, it must at least take a step of withdrawing them on a phased basis.

If the South Korean authorities sincerely welcome North-South free travel and full-scale opening, they must immediately pull down the concrete wall and promptly abolish the "National Security Law."

In his policy speech the great leader also underscored the need for the North and the South to develop foreign relations on the principle of creating an international climate favorable to the self-determined, peaceful reunification of the country.

Saying the North and the South in their foreign relations must always attach prime importance to the common interests of the nation and develop these relations, he made clear what the United States, as a country which is directly responsible for the Korean question, and other countries concerned must do.

As regards the question of entering the UN, he stressed that if the North and the South are to join the UN before Korea's reunification is achieved, they must not hold two separate seats but enter it jointly with one seat and it is favorable to the reunification cause to do so.

In his policy speech he attached great importance to North-South dialogue for national reunification and clarified the question of actively developing the dialogue.

The South Korean authorities must cease from trying to monopolize dialogue as they do now, but let the people of all walks of life, the subject of reunification, freely participate in the dialogue, and provide all conditions necessary for it.

In the five-point policy of national reunification the great leader also touched upon the question of forming a nationwide United front for the country's reunification.

All the Koreans must unite on the principle of placing the common interests of the nation above everything else under the banner of national reunification irrespective of class, ideology, political view and religion, and form a nationwide United front comprising all political parties, social and other organizations and public figures from different strata of the North, the South and abroad.

I hold that if the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, they must show a positive response to our new five-point policy of national reunification for its realization.

## South's 'Scheme' To Enter UN Criticized

*SK2905102890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 29 May 90*

["South Korean Puppets' Scheme for "U.N. Membership" Cannot Be Allowed"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets' scheme to "enter the United Nations," which is motivated by a sinister purpose, cannot be tolerated either in view of the desire of the nation for reunification, the cause of peace or the principles of the United Nations, declared MINJU CHOSON in an article today.

Under the title "South Korean puppets' scheme for U.N. membership aimed at permanent division," it denounces the South Korean puppets' feverish campaign to make their way into the United Nations.

The author of the article says:

The South Korean "regime" which is crying for "U.N. membership" can never represent the South Korean people, being a colonial puppet regime of U.S. imperialism.

The fuss made by the puppets who are not qualified to enter the United Nations is intended to legalize "two Koreas" by applying the general usage of the United Nations to divided Korea.

The No Tae-u group argue that if "the North and the South of Korea become U.N. members" or South Korea alone enter it, a favourable condition will be created for the dialogue and reunification and detente be achieved on the Korean peninsula by "international mediation". This is a preposterous sophism not only going against reason but also ignoring the reality.

The way of guaranteeing peace and peaceful reunification in Korea does not lie in the entry of the North and the South into the United Nations or "international mediation" but lie in the termination of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and an end to their interference in the internal affairs of our nation.

We hold that one unified Korea should enter the U.N. representing the unanimous desire of the whole nation for reunification.

The No Tae-u group, however, turning its back on this just stand of ours, are persistently trying to "enter the United Nations". This reveals their desperate effort to attain their splittist purpose.

If the North and the South are to join the U.N. before Korea's reunification is achieved, they must not hold two separate seats but enter it jointly as one member in favour of the reunification cause.

The U.N. whose mission it is to safeguard peace and justice must help solve the Korean question peacefully and impartially. It should not allow itself to be used to delay the reunification of Korea.

Korea must never be divided into "two Koreas" but be reunified into one Korea without fail.

### Defector Praises North's 'Man-Centered Society'

*SK2605104590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 26 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA)—It is beyond imagination in South Korean society that ordinary people of worker and peasant origin become managers of factories and enterprises, heroes of the country and even deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly participating in the administration of state affairs, and this is a rare look of society which can be seen only in the North where a people-centred politics is in force.

Kim Se-chong, a crewman of a merchant ship of the South Korean Ildong Sangun Company, LTD, who came over to the northern half of Korea said this, giving his impressions of industrial establishments and cooperative farms in North Hwanghae Province he visited some time ago.

He admired the society of the North which calls all the younger generation to school and educates it free.

Unlike the realities of the South where noble education is [word indistinct], all the students in the North study free of charge at well-equipped schools and receive even scholarships from the state, bringing their hope and talent into full blossom, he said, adding:

The North is, indeed, a genuine man-centred society.

### CPRF Issues 'Information No. 568' on Student

*SK2805061790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0525 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)—The South Korean fascist clique must immediately cancel the illegal penalty upon student Yim Chong-sok and set free student Yim Su-kyong and other patriotic students and people under arrest.

The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] demanded this in its Information No. 568 on May 27.

The information recalls that the South Korean military fascist clique sentenced student Yim Chong-sok, former chairman of Chondaehyop, to ten years' imprisonment and ten years' suspension of qualification at the "Seoul District Criminal Court" on May 24.

This fascist violence is a high-handed action to ostracize the patriotic youth politically for ever and stifle the ever growing anti-U.S., anti-"DLP" struggle of Chondaehyop, the information pointed out, and added:

With no bayonet and prison rule can they break the will of South Korean students and people to see an independent, democratic and reunified new world.

### SKNDF Calls for 'Fair Broadcasting' in South

*SK2705104090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 27 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 27 (KCNA)—The director of the Propaganda Department of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) issued a statement on May 23 concerning the struggle of the employees of the "Korea Broadcasting System" (KBS) for the resignation of the "government"-installed president and the democratization of broadcasting, according to Radio Voice of National Salvation.

The "KBS" staff can never lower the banner of their righteous struggle for the democratization of the press at the moment when their demand has not been met the statement says, and goes on:

The only way achieving democratic press today is to "join the patriotic people in their struggle to inherit the spirit of the May 18, upholding the anti-'Democratic Liberal Party' and anti-U.S. slogans."

The "KBS" unionists and other employees, deeply conscious of their mission as an unbiased mouthpiece and guide of public opinion, must not back down a single step from the frontline of the struggle for the democratization of the press they have launched of their own accord to live up to the people's expectations of the press.

The "KBS" employees must bear in mind that the resignation of "government"-appointed President So Ki-won is an inalienable aim to achieve self-autonomy in editing and fair broadcasting and more vigorously fight for the resignation of So Ki-won.

They must expose the truth behind the illegal repression of the press by the "Democratic Liberal Party fascist regime" and actively wage an effective struggle for the total acquittal of the detained pressmen.

They have risen in the struggle today to correctly bring the reality of society home to the people and discharge their mission as public instrument and as a guide of the people properly leading public opinion. So the "KBS" employees must daringly air fair reports following the May 18 struggle and thus show the new looks of democratic "KBS."

### Editorial Views Kim Il-song Policy Speech

*OW2905001390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 28 May 90*

["Let Us Press Ahead With Cause of Socialism of Juche in Hearty Response to the Policy Speech of President Kim Il-song"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)—"Let us bring the advantages of socialism in our country into full play", the historic speech of the great leader President Kim Il-song at the First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly, is a programmatic compass which our party and the government of the republic should always be guided by till the accomplishment of the revolutiom, says RODONG SINMUN Monday in an editorial.

The editorial reads in part:

The work is run through with a steadfast revolutionary stand and spirit of our people to resolutely defend under whatever circumstances and make endlessly shine our socialism they have built and developed for a long period under the banner of the juche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said in his policy speech:

"The greatness of the juche idea, the guiding ideology of our party, the unconquerableness of our people who have established juche, and the advantages of our socialist system which is the embodiment of the juche idea—these are the summary of our people's struggle for socialism, and precisely in them our people take great pride and precisely from them they derive their confidence in a brighter future."

Our people have waged a protracted and arduous struggle for socialism under the banner of the juche idea in the past.

The endless prosperity and development of our republic and happy socialist life of our people are firmly guaranteed by invariably maintaining the banner of the juche idea, the banner of socialism, without the slightest vacillation in whatever rigid whirlpool of history.

In his work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on the profound principle of juche and rich practical experiences, comprehensively expounded the law of the development of socialist society and fundamental principle and stand that should be adhered to in its course and scientific strategy and tactics of socialist construction and thus gave perfect answers to important theoretical and practical problems raised by the times and revolution. The work contains ideas and theories in all spheres of revolution and construction in the present time from the problem of principal characteristics of our man-centred socialism and its advantages to problems of occupying the two fortresses in building socialism and communism and bringing socialist democracy into full play, crushing imperialist moves and safeguarding the principles and idea of socialism and powerfully stepping up national reunification and the cause of anti-imperialist independence.

His work "Let Us Bring the Advantages of Socialism in Our Country Into Full Play" is of weighty theoretical and practical significance in the accomplishment of our revolution and the cause of socialism as a whole.

Its significance lies, first of all, in that it comprehensively expounds the principal characteristics and advantages of our socialism and thus gives great national pride and confidence to our people who are advancing under the banner of socialism.

The work clarifies that our socialism which has been built with the juche idea as the guideline is a man-centred socialism and its principal characteristic is a true society of the people where the popular masses are the true masters and everything serves them.

It also clearly indicates that the advantages of our socialism finds clear expression in that the entire people are leading a political life, a cultural life and an economic life which accord with the intrinsic desire of social beings and the socialist ideal.

The historical significance of the policy speech also lies in that it gives a comprehensive exposition of all the questions of principle in bringing the advantages of socialism into full play and thus enables the working-class party and state to forcefully advance the cause of socialism without the slightest deviation or turns and twists.

The work stresses the need to dynamically push ahead with the struggle to occupy two fortresses at one and the same time, upholding the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

In particular, it newly defines the ideological revolution, the question of occupying the ideological fortress, as the most important content of the building of communism, as a question of principle decisive of the destiny of socialist and communist construction. This is a great contribution to overcoming the tendency of attaching importance to material production alone and making light of human remoulding and to giving full play to the essential advantages of socialism.

The theory on socialist democracy expounded in the work is of particular importance in building a solid, vital socialism and defending its dignity and glory.

The historical significance of the work also lies in that it makes it possible to deal a blow at the heinous anti-socialist moves of the imperialists and vigorously accelerate the accomplishment of the cause of socialism, the cause of chajusong as a whole.

In the policy speech Comrade Kim Il-song underscored the inevitability of the downfall of imperialism and the victory of the cause of socialism with his flawless logic and keen analysis and fully laid bare the reactionary and deceptive nature of the imperialists' talk about "defence of human rights" and "democracy" and "peaceful transition" strategy.

Notably, the idea and theory of overcoming hardships and difficulties cropping up in socialist construction strictly by socialist methods, not by capitalist methods, is a great theory which gives perfect, principled answers to the fundamental questions raised by the cause of socialism at the present juncture.

It enables the world's revolutionary people who love justice and truth and value peace to make the invincibility and bright future of the cause of socialism as their faith, while bringing down a sledgehammer on all the reactionaries to history who are opposed to the trend of independence. This is another great significance of the work.

In the policy speech Comrade Kim Il-song also gave an overall exposition of the principled questions in making the 1990s a historical decade of national reunification.

The work propounds the policy of easing the tensions and creating a peaceful climate on the Korean peninsula, pulling down the wall of division and realizing North-South free travel and fullscale opening, developing foreign relations of the North and the South to create an international environment favorable to national reunification, actively developing North-South dialogue and forming a nationwide united front. It is the most reasonable and realistic programme for achieving national reunification at an earlier date.

The work which also clarifies the principled stand of consistently keeping to the foreign policy of independence, friendship and peace in the future, too, is a valuable guideline making it possible for our party and the government of our republic to discharge their honourable mission to assume responsibility for and lead the Korean revolution in close links with the world revolutionary forces.

The editorial calls for giving fuller play to the advantages of our socialist system and reaching a new high peak of socialist construction in the '90s along the road indicated by the policy speech.

A MINJU CHOSON editorial on May 27 stresses that the Korean people who are now faced with highly important tasks set out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech will triumphantly hew the path of socialism, the path of independence, under the banner of the juche idea and thus creditably discharge their honourable mission for the times and history.

## Yang Hyong-sop Speaks at SPA Session

*SK2805220590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 26 May 90*

["Closing speech" by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), at the 26 May meeting of the First Session of the Ninth SPA of the DPRK held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang—recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade deputies: The First Session of the Ninth SPA, which was held at a time when the people all over the country were vigorously conducting a grand socialist march movement, will close after successfully discussing the agenda items with the positive participation of the comrade deputies.

Reflecting the unanimous will and earnest desire of our people, this SPA session highly upheld respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader [yongdoja] of our party and Republic, as president of the DPRK and warmly expressed all the people's rock-solid will and fervor to eternally and respectfully uphold the great leader. [applause]

This is the manifestation of our people's absolute confidence in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and their boundless loyalty toward him and is also the expression of all the people's firm and unchanging will to achieve the endless prosperity and development of the Republic and the ultimate victory of our revolution under the leadership of the party and the leader [suryongnim]. [applause]

Upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song—who created the great chuche idea, who started to carry out the cause of the revolutionary revolution, and who is always leading our people on a single road of victory—at the vanguard of the revolution and highly displaying the honor of the nation and its resourcefulness is the boundless honor and happiness of our people. [applause]

Highly and single-mindedly upholding the leadership of the party and leader, our people who have waged a worthwhile struggle and victoriously marched under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will also in the future persistently struggle to complete the cause of the chuche revolution. [applause]

In the current session, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a programmatic speech on more highly displaying the superiority of our country's socialist system, which our people have built in a long, arduous struggle under the banner of the chuche idea. [applause]

During his historic policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song profoundly elucidated the characteristics and intrinsic superiority of our country's socialism, a man-centered socialism that materializes the chuche idea; scientifically explained theoretical and practical problems in displaying its invincible might in an overall manner; provided the regime of the Republic and our people with new brilliant prospects for socialist construction; and clearly presented tasks and methods for carrying out socialist construction. [applause]

During his policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song again elucidated the consistent stand of the government of our Republic on founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo based upon the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity and declared a new epochal proposal for achieving the cause of reunifying the fatherland at the earliest possible date in step with the entire nation's urgent desire, thus removing an obstacle to the reunification of the fatherland and opening a wide road toward hastening the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. He also elucidated a programmatic guideline on strengthening solidarity with international revolutionary forces and promoting an international atmosphere very favorable to our revolution. [applause]

The historic speech by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song entitled "Let Us More Highly Display the Superiority of Our Country's Socialism" is an immortal work that vigorously demonstrates the invincibility and boundless vitality of our country's socialism, which materializes the immortal and imperishable chuche idea; a militant banner that presents to our people a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for completing the socialist cause and hastening the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland; and an immortal classical work that has further developed and enriched the chuche revolutionary theories. [applause]

All of us who heard the policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with deep emotion and excitement are filled with a firm belief in the justness of our revolutionary cause and a sure victory and a positive pledge to make new, greater progress in carrying out socialist construction and the cause of reunifying the fatherland by thoroughly materializing the programmatic tasks that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented during his historic policy speech. [applause]

This SPA session also summed up the status of last year's state budget and unanimously approved this year's dynamic and people-oriented state budget plan—which manifests our party's chuche-oriented economic construction lines and financial policies—thus strongly and financially ensuring the endless development of our country's socialist economic construction and the improvement of the people's standard of living.

Truly, this SPA is a significant meeting that powerfully confirms once again our people's invariable will and conviction to permanently uphold and follow to the end the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a historic meeting that resplendently elucidates the future course of the struggle of our people to accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the cause of the fatherland reunification, and it will mark another shining chapter in the annals of the glorious Korean revolution. [applause]

Firmly believing that this session, in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was unchangingly and highly upheld as president of the Republic, and in which respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a programmatic speech, will become a turning point in our people's worthwhile struggle to strengthen the people's regime and thoroughly carry out the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—under the leadership of the party, thus vigorously accelerating the cause of modeling all of society after the chuche idea, I declare the closing of the First Session of the Ninth SPA. [applause]

## Rallies Held To Congratulate Kim Il-song

*SK2805062190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0531 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)—Mass rallies and employees meetings are being held at provincial seats and industrial establishments across Korea to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the ninth Supreme People's Assembly and to carry through the tasks set forth in his historic policy speech.

South Hamgyong and North Pyongan Provincial rallies and an employees meeting of the Nakwon Machine Complex were held on May 27.

Speeches were made there by leading officials of local party and power bodies and the complex and representatives of people of broad strata.

The speakers stressed that the reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the Republic at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly is an expression of the entire Korean people's undisputed trust in and boundless loyalty to him and it is unbounded glory and happiness of our motherland and fellow countrymen and a great auspicious event of the whole nation.

It is the unshakable will and unchangeable faith of our party and people to staunchly fight along the road of chuche, holding at the head of the revolution for ever the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song peerless in the history of our people spanning thousands of years, they said.

They stressed that the historic policy speech delivered by the great leader at the first session of the Ninth SPA is a militant program and an inspiring banner in further strengthening the solid political and ideological unity of our people around the party and the leader and the indestructible might of our revolution and in accelerating the complete victory of socialism and the cause of the national reunification.

The speeches were frequently interrupted by loud shouts of slogans manifesting the indomitable stamina and revolutionary will of our people to creditably accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche through generations under the leadership of the party, holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song forever.

## Maize Planting Reported Completed 26 May

*OW2805232390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2143 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)—Maize planting was completed on May 26 in all fields of Korea except some chilly northern districts.

Like rice maize is one of the two major crops widely cultivated in Korea.

In Korea seed maize is sown in humus pots in mid-March and nursed under the cover of vinyl sheets before being transplanted in fields. This is a secret to a higher per-hectare yield.

Agricultural working people cultivated sturdy humus-potted maize seedlings despite the unfavorable spring weather and finished their transplanting in time to ensure a high and stable yield.

## South Korea

### North's Envoy to UN Calls for Joint Membership

*SK2605041190 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 26 May 90*

[Report from AP and YONHAP from UN Headquarters]

[Text] Yesterday Pak Kil-yon, North Korean ambassador to the United Nations, urged a start to early negotiations for joint membership in the United Nations with a single seat.

In his interview with the AP News Agency, Pak Kil-yong has stated that the new position advanced by Kim Il-song is a realistic and substantial position and is based on the changing world situation, such as the forthcoming reunification of Germany and the integration of North and South Yemen.

### Official Dismisses North's UN Entry Proposal

*SK2605015690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 May 90 p 1*

[Text] South Korea yesterday dismissed as a scheme to disrupt its bid to join the United Nations North Korean leader Kim Il-song's declaration Thursday that he would consider joint entry of South and North Korea into the world body as one even before reunification.

"There appears to be some change in its long-held position of objecting to our proposals for simultaneous admission to the UN. It is, however, believed to be nothing but a plot to impede our bid for entry ahead of the North," Assistant National Unification Minister Choe Mun-hyon said.

"Kim pretended to consider joint entry of South and North Korea. But he was just repeating the same old story by citing a precondition. That is the holding of only one seat, not both seats," he said in a background briefing.

North Korea has opposed both a single membership for South Korea and separate membership of the South and the North though it applied for the admission to the UN in competition with Seoul's bid in the early 1970s. In 1973, it proposed that the two halves of the Korea Peninsula enter the UN under the single national title of "Korea Confederation."

In a speech to the first plenary session of the ninth Supreme People's Assembly, Kim said, "If the South and North are to join the UN before Korea's reunification is achieved, they must not hold two separate seats, but enter it jointly as one member."

South Korea is now seeking a sole membership, cashing in on its robust economy and improved international status with the staging of the Olympic Games in 1988 and the establishment of ties with the North's allies in Eastern Europe among others. South and North Korea hold non-voting permanent observer status at the UN.

Choe foresaw that the North would not resume official dialogue with South Korean authorities for a prolonged period and rather pursue contacts with dissident groups and opposition parties.

He also predicted that Pyongyang would launch a peace offensive toward the United States on the occasion of its delivery of the remains of American soldiers, killed during the 1950-53 Korean War, next week, judging from the fact that Kim Il-song refrained from his constant blaming of what he used to call American imperialists.

### Column Assesses North's Nuclear Capability

*SK2505140090 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 25 May 90 p 23*

[From the "North Korea Today" column by reporter An Song-kyu]

[Text] Does North Korea truly have the ability for nuclear development? While the United States and the Soviet Union are achieving rapid progress in negotiations to reduce nuclear weapons, interest is increasing on whether North Korea has the ability for nuclear development. Even though North Korea joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] in 1984, it is continuing to reject the "on-the-spot inspection" by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. This all the more raises suspicion concerning its ability for nuclear development. Various recent materials strongly support rumors that North Korea is in the process of constructing nuclear reprocessing facilities or that it already possesses them. This is attracting attention from the world over. We will find out whether North Korea truly has the ability for nuclear development and what its actual situation is. (Editor's note)

The time when the world turned its interest to whether North Korea truly has the ability for nuclear development started in the early eighties. At that time, a U.S. military satellite obtained secret information that North Korea, along with its existing atomic reactor that is used for research, was constructing four to five other atomic reactors. Nevertheless, at that time it was not the center of interest because it was assessed that the North's technological standard was low and that there was technological control from the Soviet Union.

In July 1989, however, the United States and some other countries began to show much interest when it was asserted that "North Korea is equipped with not only nuclear reprocessing facilities but that it is also equipped with a device to test nuclear detonation caps."

It was learned that around this time, a high-ranking U.S. Government official who visited our country informed our government that North Korea is equipped with an atomic reactor used to produce nuclear materials and a device to test nuclear detonation caps, and, therefore, it is in the stage prior to nuclear weapon production; that it will have the ability by 1995 to produce atomic bombs; that in March 1989 construction to build an atomic reactor in Yongbyon with the capability of 500,000 to 2 million kilowatts has started; and that a test site for high yield explosives, which appears to be a test site for nuclear detonation caps, has been discovered in a nearby area.

The reason interest in North's nuclear facilities has grown is that recently there was a strong perception that the North has the ability to produce nuclear weapons by improving its original technology for nuclear development.

Of course, another reason is that the North is not accepting the IAEA's request to conduct on-site inspections of its nuclear facilities.

Through the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY on 27 February, North Korea acknowledged, "It is true that a nuclear power plant is being constructed north of Pyongyang." It also claimed, "Suspecting this as a facility for nuclear development is merely a rumor fabricated by the press of Japan and European countries."

Nevertheless, despite this kind of opposition from the North, there is increasing suspicion that the North Korean leadership is intent on developing nuclear weapons, that it has the original technology of reprocessing nuclear fuel to support this, and, because of this, North Korea is rejecting the request by the IAEA to carry out an on-site inspections.

Experts have claimed, "Regardless of whether it is for research or for generating power, it should be regarded as having the capability of producing plutonium, the raw material for atomic bombs, for the North, even if the North possesses only the one atomic reactor. If it is confirmed that the North has the technology for reprocessing, we will have to view the North as certainly possessing the ability to produce nuclear weapons."

Professor Chong Ki-hyong, 52, from the Nuclear Engineering Department at Seoul National University, said, "One ton of left over nuclear fuel that was used in the atomic reactor can produce 10 kilograms of plutonium, and this is an amount with which it can produce two small-sized atomic bombs." He also said, "It is not clear whether North Korea has the technology for reprocessing, but judging from the fact that chemical engineering in the North is highly assessed internationally, we can see that there is the possibility for North Korea to have the technology for chemical reprocessing."

In other words, it is the view that North Korea's technology has reached the level of producing nuclear weapons through the reprocessing of nuclear fuel.

Professor Chong said, "It is not difficult to obtain the technology to produce atomic bombs. National will is sufficient enough to produce it." Therefore, he openly stated the view that if the North's leaders have a mind to obtain the technology to produce atomic bombs, it is possible for the North to obtain the technology.

If North Korea holds out against international pressure that opposes its production of an atomic bomb, then it will be possible for the North to produce an atomic bomb. The Western and Korean side believes the North Korean leader has this kind of will.

Nonetheless, what has most greatly placed North Korea under suspicion is the fact that it continuously has rejected the "on-site inspection" requested by the IAEA.

In reality, however, there are still many questions being raised concerning whether North Korea truly has the ability to independently produce nuclear weapons. Last April at a U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee hearing, Wolfowitz, undersecretary of defense, said, "North Korea's development of nuclear weapons is not close at hand. It will still be a long time before they are developed." The United States itself openly stated that North Korea has not reached the level of developing nuclear weapons considering its current level.

Deputy Director Kenneth [name as published] of the Institute of the International Strategic Affairs of Great Britain last April said, "China and the Soviet Union will not neglect the fact that the North possesses the ability for nuclear development. Also, there is no proof that the North has the technology for nuclear reprocessing." He also displayed skepticism.

Even now it is unclear whether North Korea has the facilities to reprocess nuclear fuel. Professor Yuk Chong-chol, 64, of the Nuclear Engineering Department at Hanyang University, said, "Judging from the fact that there are currently about 1,500 researchers in the field of atomic energy in North Korea, we can predict that there may exist the technology for reprocessing, but it has not been confirmed internationally." He also expressed its uncertainty.

A person concerned with the Ministry of Science and Technology maintains the same position, and filming by the French SPOT [as published] satellite has not been able to clearly prove that it possesses the ability for reprocessing.

It is also difficult to directly link the North's rejection of on-site inspections by the IAEA to the production of nuclear weapons.

Among the member countries of the NPT, there are 37 countries, including Vietnam, that have not finalized the treaty with the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement. However, these countries have not been suspected of being in the process of developing nuclear weapons.

It was reported that a high-ranking Soviet diplomatic authority said, "North Korea will accept the on-site inspections in June." This shows that it is difficult to link this to the development of nuclear weapons by merely considering the fact that the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement has not been finalized.

Other elements, such as the fact that the North depends on the Soviet Union for its technology on atomic energy and the fact that in the early nineties the Soviet Union will on a large-scale support the North's atomic power plant, shows that North Korea will not move forward to produce nuclear weapons.

If North Korea procures nuclear weapons or is even at the stage prior to producing nuclear weapons, the balance in Northeast Asia will be fundamentally destroyed.

Therefore, it is imperative for the United States and Japan, as well as Korea, to react with care.

However, since there is still no clear "proof" that North Korea has the ability for nuclear development, or that it has entered the stage of development, it seems that this issue will have to be pursued continuously.

## Interaction Council Urges North, South Meeting

*SK2605135990 Seoul YONHAP in English*
*1225 GMT 26 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 26 (YONHAP)—The Interaction Council (IAC) closed its four-day session here Saturday, after adopting a 40-point statement which included a call for an unconditional holding of summit meeting and free travels between South and North Korea.

Former Chancellor of West Germany Helmut Schmidt, chairman of the council, said in a press conference after closing the meeting that the council was ready to mediate between the two Koreas for the realization of summit talks.

Meanwhile, more than 30 former heads of government urged in the statement top leaders of South and North Korea to meet unconditionally at an earliest date and to legalize free travel between the two sides.

The statement welcomed German unification and insisted that West Germany and Japan should transfer their trade surplus into aid to developing countries and Eastern Europe. In particular, the participants urged Japan to expand its role in the world such as in the field of foreign aid.

South Korea's affiliation into the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) should be encouraged actively, the council said. The United States and the Soviet Union should have negotiations directed toward disarmament, particularly with regard to their air and naval forces in the Pacific region and the Indian Ocean, it said.

The statement also stressed that ecological issues will be the dominating political challenge for the 1990s and beyond, urging both advanced and developing countries to make efforts to expel pollutions.

The council will deliver its statement to leaders of world nations. Next session of the group is expected to be held in South America.

## 15-Year Sentence Demanded for Yim Su-kyong

*SK2805094790 Seoul YONHAP in English*
*0928 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP)—The South Korean prosecution, in the appeals hearing for a 23-year-old student convicted of making an unlawful visit to North Korea and the 41-year-old clergyman who accompanied her, demanded Monday a 15-year sentence for Yim Su-kyong and 10 years for the Rev. Mun Kyu-hyon.

Prosecutor Kim Kyu-sop of the Seoul Appellate Prosecution told the bench that the pair deserved harsher punishment than the 10-year and eight-year sentences meted out to them by a lower court because they had damaged the environment for peaceful reunification by making illegal visits to the communist North.

The prosecution demand was the same as in the lower court.

"The defendants undermined efforts for peaceful reunification by visiting the North clandestinely and by adding their voices to North Korea's distorted and biased point of view. Their arguments for reunification also hinder reunification," he said.

Yim, a student at Hanguk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul, attended an international youth festival in Pyongyang last July as a representative of the anti-government National Alliance of Student Representatives. The U.S.-based priest joined Yim in Pyongyang and the two returned to the South on Aug. 15 through the truce village of Panmunjom.

Yim said she was glad to serve a prison term because she believed her visit to Pyongyang had helped national reconciliation.

"The prosecution defined Pastor Chong Ki-yol as a man working on North Korean orders, but the Justice Ministry's refusal to issue an entry visa to Chong proves that the prosecution's claim is false," she said.

Chong is another U.S.-based clergyman and helped Yim and Mun visit Pyongyang.

Mun said being a convict was natural for a priest in today's world.

"I will devote my body to the realization of the people's reunification," he said.

Sentencing will take place on June 11 at 10 a.m.

## President No Returns to Seoul, Gives Statement

*SK2605122090 Seoul YONHAP in English*
*0959 GMT 26 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 26 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u, arriving here Saturday after winding up his emotionally charged three-day state visit to Japan, called for the need to open "a new era of amicability" between his country and Japan.

No said in his arrival statement that he was convinced that it is the time for the Korean people to usher in a new era of friendly relations with Japan despite Japan's apology over its wrongdoing in the past may not meet the people's anticipation. "Japan has frankly admitted, repented and apologized for its misdeeds," No said.

He also stressed that the Japanese Government and people are cementing their determination to open a new age between the two nations "on the basis of correct understanding of the history."

"I am sure that my visit to Japan has contributed to the opening of a new era in the bilateral relations," said No.

Before leaving Tokyo, President No had the second round of talks with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and discussed regional situation around the Korean peninsula and bilateral cooperation.

No proposed in the meeting that Seoul and Tokyo establish a committee on industrial restructuring with the participation of governmental and private sectors in order to solve ever-worsening trade imbalance and to promote economic cooperation.

The two leaders agreed that Korea and Japan desire to expand mutual cooperation in the international arena in preparation for upcoming Asia-Pacific age.

After the talks, No invited Japanese Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko to visit Seoul at a convenient time.

Meanwhile, the president said at a luncheon at the Japanese Press Club that the two nations, as they face the advent of a new century, must become the closest of partners in the Asia-Pacific community.

Meanwhile, ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) hailed No's visit to Japan as "an epochal giant step toward amicable ties between the two countries."

In a statement issued right after No's return, DLP spokesman Pak Hui-tae said, "We hope Japan make visible efforts to help clean out emotional sediments among Koreans so that the two countries can be true partners for the upcoming Asia-Pacific age in the 21st century."

## Cabinet To Follow Up on Accords With Japan

*SK2805075190 Seoul YONHAP in English*
*0605 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u directed the South Korean Cabinet on Monday to follow up on the accords and agreements reached during his just-finished three-day state visit to Japan.

Chairing a Cabinet session at Chongwadae, the presidential office, No said his May 26-28 trip could best be characterized as "providing an occasion to open forward-looking relations between the two nations, clearing away the past obstacle to friendly and cooperative relations."

No ordered formation of a mutual industry and technology cooperation committee at the possible earliest date to step up practical economic cooperation and to correct Korea's huge trade deficit with Japan.

Touching on Japan's apology for its occupation of the Korean peninsula, No said his intention was to lay to rest the thorny question and raise Seoul-Tokyo ties to a new level.

"The Japanese king, who is the symbol of state, the prime minister, who represents the government, and the speakers of the lower and upper houses of the Diet acknowledged and clearly apologized and repented for Japan having brought an unhappy time and enormous pain to our people," No said.

The Korean leader asked the nation to close the door on the issue and open a new relationship by accepting all the words expressed by Japan's leaders as the "apology of Japan."

Emperor Akihito spoke of "deepest regrets" and most Koreans, who had expected an official apology, seemed dissatisfied with the wording.

No said it would be a problem to ask Akihito to say more than he had as he is a symbolic figure under the current constitution and banned from participating in state affairs.

He named six sectors where Seoul and Tokyo will push for joint projects—cooperation for automation in small- and medium-sized industries, cooperation to prevent vocational diseases, joint study plans between binational public state-run institutions, an accord on nuclear power cooperation, support for development of new industrial materials and establishment of a basic sciences joint committee.

## Editorial Assesses Success of No's Japan Visit

*SK2905020690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 May 90 p 6*

[Editorial: "New Seoul-Tokyo Ties"]

[Text] President No Tae-u's latest state visit to Japan marks a point of historic significance in that the two governments have agreed to make joint efforts to build a new partnership by virtually liquidating the much-talked-about Japanese wrongdoings in the past against the Koreans, though not enough to satisfy the Koreans.

Notably, Emperor Akihito as Japan's symbolic figure has expressed "the deepest regret" over the Japanese misconduct committed against the Koreans especially during the 35-year Japanese colonial rule over the Korean peninsula in the period 1910-45. In addition, Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu as head of government used the expression "humble repentance" and "candid apology" for the past misfortunes the Japanese inflicted on the Koreans. However, controversy was touched off over the ambiguous expression made by the Japanese monarch who has never directly repented nor apologized for the Japanese wrongdoings against the Koreans, though it was a little improved, compared with that used by his late father Hirohito in 1984 when then Korean President Chon Tu-hwan visited Japan.

More important than the discussion of the depth and earnestness of the Japanese apology is how sincerely the Japanese will act to really improve their ties with us as truly good neighbors and trustworthy partners in the days ahead. In this regard, how faithfully and sincerely the Japanese will fulfill their agreements with Korea made during No's visit to Japan is to be watched.

Turning the liquidation of the past between the two countries into a historic page, we need not be ever glued to the past, but now should move forward to cement a fresh partnership in ushering in the Asian Pacific era in the 21st century.

There are many issues that the two need to tackle. Of them, the most vital is Japan's role in the maintenance of Korean security and territorial unification. In light of the fact that the current Korean division into south and north is a result of the Japanese colonial rule and occupation of the Korean peninsula against the will of the Korean people, the Japanese are morally obliged to help maintain security and reunification of Korea, doing away with any attempt to capitalize on the Korean division for self-centered gain.

Our concern is being directed to what actions Japan will take to honor its commitment to improve the legal status of Korean residents in Japan. Also of special note is how sincere Japan will be in its reactions to our earnest bid to rectify the chronical wide trade imbalance in favor of Japan, and to transfer sophisticated Japanese technologies to Korea.

For this reason, Japan is urged to meet our demand for the establishment of a joint committee for Korean industrial adjustments and for joint ventures as a fundamental way of correcting the trade imbalance, a perennial economic issue pending between the two nations.

Also of particular note is President No's special speech at the joint session of both the lower and upper houses of the Japanese Diet, the first by a Korean head of state, in which he not only clearly reminded the Japanese lawmakers representing some 130 million people of the Japanese invasion, ensuing plunder and suppression against the Koreans in the early decades of this century, but also presented ways for neighboring countries to go ahead in pursuit of joint prosperity and regional peace.

Another noteworthy matter related to No's visit is the Korean Chief Executive's advice to Japan to restrain contacts with North Korea until Pyongyang resumes government-level dialogue with Seoul and signs a nuclear safeguards agreement.

If the Japanese truly repent for their past wrongdoings, they must willingly correct their distorted history books, following the suit of the Germans who are ready to rewrite their history textbooks regarding past relations with France.

All in all, it is premature to determine whether No's visit has been successful or not until Japan abides by its promises and agreements with Korea in a faithful and sincere way to become Korea's closest partner in the region.

## Emperor's Visit Depends on Reaction to Apology

*SK2805090190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0847 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 (YONHAP)—A high-ranking Japanese official hinted Monday that Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu will visit South Korea before Emperor Akihito takes up President No Tae-u's invitation.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said the emperor had been invited to visit Seoul after his coronation, scheduled for November, but there was a high possibility that Kaifu would go first because "the timing for the emperor's visit should be decided in consideration of internal and external situations."

Another government official, who declined to be named, said an imperial visit would depend on the situation in Korea, suggesting that the response of the Korean public to Akihito's apology for Japan's occupation of the Korean peninsula during a state dinner for No last week would influence the timing.

During No's visit May 24-26, the emperor expressed "deepest regret" for Japan's 35-year colonial rule of Korea and the atrocities committed during the period, but most Koreans say the apology fell short of their expectations.

## Invitation Extended to Akihito During Visit

*SK2905031490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (OANA-YONHAP)—President No Tae-u formally invited Japanese Emperor Akihito to visit South Korea in a farewell meeting at the end of his state visit last week, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung officially confirmed Tuesday.

The invitation was conveyed to Akihito during a meeting just before No left Tokyo on May 26, as well as to the Japanese government by the Seoul Government, Choe said in a regular press briefing.

"President No invited Emperor Akihito to visit South Korea at an opportune date during their farewell session, and our government also delivered to the Japanese Government the intent of invitation," Choe said.

"Even though the invitation was not conveyed to Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who represents the government, but to the Japanese Government itself, it May be regarded as virtually an official invitation," the foreign minister said.

Under Japanese protocol, an invitation is generally conveyed first to the emperor and then to the prime minister.

Choe said the two governments will discuss details of Akihito's trip, the first by a Japanese emperor.

An imperial visit to Korea, which suffered under 36 years of Japanese colonial rule early in the century, is seen as important for Japan because it could set a base for the emperor's visit to China, which was also a victim of Japanese aggression.

Akihito made an apology for historical wrongs against Koreans in a state dinner in No's honor May 24.

"I think of sufferings your people underwent during the unfortunate period, which was brought about by my country, and cannot but feel the deepest regret," the emperor said.

## Justice Minister Reaches Agreement With Japan

*SK2905024290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Japan will cooperate "to the highest degree" in investigating crimes and in extradition, Korean Justice Minister Yi Chong-nam said Tuesday.

Yi, who accompanied President No Tae-u on his state visit to Japan, said he and Japanese Justice Minister Masao Goto agreed Friday that the two governments would do their best to cooperate in investigation and extradition matters.

Goto promised that the Japanese Government, in accordance with an agreement between No and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, would seek in working-level talks to improve the legal status of Korean residents in Japan, including members of Chochongnyon, a pro-North association of Korean residents, Yi said.

Yi also called for abolition of fingerprinting and exempting first-and second-generation Koreans from the need to carry an alien registration card at all times.

The foreign ministers of the two nations agreed April 30 that third-geneneration Koreans will obtain permanent resident status automatically and be exempted from such regulations.

Goto was quoted by Yi as saying nullification of fingerprinting for first- and second-generation Koreans would be considered positively if the Japanese Justice Ministry implements the foreign ministers' agreement.

Japan has demanded that Korea help prevent Koreans from taking illegal employment in Japan.

A meeting of senior officials from the two ministries will be held in the latter half of the year, Yi said.

## Chochongnyon Compatriots Demand Kim's Overthrow

*SK2705111290 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 27 May 90*

[Report by correspondent Yu Sung-chae from Tokyo]

[Text] A rally of compatriots of the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan [Chochongnyon] to denounce Chochongnyon for blindly following Kim Il-song and his son and to call for the overthrow of Kim Il-song's dictatorial system was held today at the (Songnung) Hall in Tokyo.

The rally was attended by approximately 500 Chochongnyon compatriots in all, as well as Mr. Paek Chan-ok, a senior member of Chochongnyon, and Mr. (Hasido), who have been opposed to the chuche idea and have called for overthrowing Kim Il-song's dictatorial system.

Stressing that Kim Il-song is the mastermind who has blocked reunification, Chairman Paek Chan-ok said in his speech at the rally that the North Korean side's measure of bringing North-South Red Cross talks to a deadlock can never be tolerated.

Today's rally took place spontaneously within Chochongnyon.

This rally is drawing our attention in connection with moves of change in North Korean society, which has been plunged into a predicament as a result of recent reforms for democratization in East Europe and the Soviet Union.

## Movement in Chochongnyon Critical of Kim Il-song

*SK2905031090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (OANA-YONHAP)—An unprecedented rally against North Korean Leader Kim Il-song by pro-Pyongyang Korean residents in Japan on Sunday may have dealt a severe blow to North Korea, which has yet to show signs of change despite sweeping reforms in the Soviet Union and other communist countries, South Korean analysts said Tuesday.

Some 500 members of Chochongnyon, an association of Koreans living in Japan, criticized the hard-line North Korean leader for seeking to establish a "communist dynasty" in the rally, held in downtown Tokyo.

The ralliers said they would spread their anti-Kim message throughout Japan to topple the dictatorial regime and promote reunification of their fatherland, according to press reports from Tokyo.

"The movement to oust Kim Il-song deserves our keen attention and may signal the collapse of the pro-Pyongyang organization," said Kim Chang-sun, director of the Institute of North Korean Studies.

He said the anti-Kim movement may have arisen within Chochongnyon and may be a severe challenge to Kim's regime as many Chochongnyon members, including well-to-do persons such as doctors, are quitting the organization to protest Kim's clan politics.

The Sunday rally was held on the 35th anniversary of the pro-Kim association, which owns newspapers, banks, credit unions and trading companies and is a major source of financial support for Pyongyang.

"The disturbance in Chochongnyon, the sole pro-North Korea organization abroad that was legally set up, may bring the North a great deal of confusion in its overseas activities," another North Korean specialist here said.

Ha Su-to, 61, a former vice chief of organization at Chochongnyon headquarters and leader of the 90-minute rally, accused Kim and his son and heir-apparent, Kim Chong-il, of siphoning money from Koreans in Japan by holding captive some 93,000 repatriated Koreans. The rally was attended by several ex-Chochongnyon executives.

The Chochongnyon newspaper CHOSEN JIHO harshly criticized Ha. "The Ha Su-to clique, which has long been a cat's paw of the South Korean authorities, is again waging a conspiracy against our Republic (North Korea) and Chochongnyon," it said.

Ha, a vocal critic of the organization since his expulsion in 1972 for demanding democratic reforms when he was deputy director of its Central Department, said he wants to democratize Chochongnyon and distance the group from the Kim family.

The 680,000 ethnic Koreans in Japan are divided into two groups—Chochongnyon, loyal to Pyongyang, and Mindan, a pro-Seoul association that has grown in membership as South Korea has grown in industrial clout.

Ha denied having links with the Agency for National Security Planning, South Korea's premier intelligence agency, or with Mindan.

The analysts said the anti-Kim movement May be a critical blow to the world's most isolated country, an apparently unshakeable system, if it spreads throughout Japan and postulated that it was inspired by the winds of changes sweeping eastern Europe.

## Chochongnyon Officials To Reveal Life in North

*SK2905065290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0559 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 (OANA-YONHAP)—Current and former leaders Chochongnyon, an association of pro-Pyongyang Koreans living in Japan, recently took the unprecedented action of criticizing North Korea for its treatment of returning Koreans. Senior officials formerly in charge of repatriation have begun to reveal the misery of life in North Korea and launched a drive to locate missing repatriates.

The move within Chochongnyon, which has been steadfastly loyal to Pyongyang, is a matter of keen interest because of recent changes in the organization, including criticism of North Korea. Some 500 Chochongnyon members denounced hard-line North Korean leader Kim Il-song for seeking to establish a communist dynasty in a rally here Sunday afternoon.

Twenty former and present Chochongnyon officials recently set up the "Council on the Problems of Returnees to the Republic (of North Korea)." Most of the former Chochongnyon leaders were expelled from the organization after raising the issue of the repatriates.

Council Chairman Yi Chun-su, 82, said they will undertake humanitarian activities such as collecting reports on missing Koreans from their relatives in Japan. Chochongnyon plans to urge the Red Cross societies of North Korea and Japan to locate the missing people and arrange for them to visit Japan, according to sources in Mindan, a pro-Seoul association of Koreans living in Japan.

Since the first batch of 975 Koreans left Niigata for North Korea aboard the North Korean ship Mankyongbong-Ho in December 1959 until 1984, some 93,339 members of 2,848 families, including 6,000 to 7,000 Japanese, emigrated to the communist country on 187 occasions, according to the Japanese Red Cross.

Such a move is unheard of for Chochongnyon as the association has been thoroughly controlled by North Korea.

In addition to reports that repatriates lead miserable lives, the whereabouts of many of the 100,000 who sailed to the North over the past three decades are unknown. It was common knowledge that a considerable number of returnees were missing, but figures are unavailable because of North Korea's tough control and a coverup.

Scholars and businessmen account for most of the missing and not a few are believed to have committed suicide out of unhappiness and due to constant surveillance, it is said. Pak Tong-sik, 49, a former Chochongnyon official in charge of political affairs, has written that a repatriated Korean who graduated from medical college in Niigata killed himself after he was accused of being a U.S. spy. The unnamed Korean worked at a U.S. hospital in Japan as an intern, according to Pak.

Pak, in charge of repatriation since 1959, confessed that he felt deep responsibility and sorrow on learning that only a few of the 100,000 repatriated Koreans were treated well and most were leading wretched lives.

Chairman Yi said the council will function on a purely humanitarian basis with the cooperation of Red Cross societies and human rights organizations, first preparing a list of missing returnees and formally handing it to Chochongnyon.

It will also try to arrange visits by the repatriates to Japan, he said.

Pak Yong-ki, vice head of Mindan, said the pro-Seoul group will support the activities of the council.

A number of Japanese involved in repatriation have formed a conference to arrange visits home by Japanese people who went to North Korea with Korean spouses.

### North Hands Over Soldiers' Remains at Panmunjom

*SK2805072490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP)—North Korea handed the U.S.-led United Nations Command the remains of five American soldiers killed during the Korean war at the truce village of Panmunjom on Monday [28 May].

It is the first time Pyongyang has handed over U.S. remains at the border village since 1954, when the two nations exchanged bones.

Rep. Gillespie Montgomery (D-Miss.), a Korean war veteran and chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, and seven other congressmen were on hand to receive the remains.

Meanwhile, a senior Korean Government official said his government estimates Pyongyang's delivery of the remains positive since it accepted international society's humanitarian demand.

"We hope North Korea, taking this opportunity, to make efforts to be a responsible member of international community, escaping from its existing isolation-minded policy."

The official also urged North Korea to revive the suspended exchanges of separated families by the two Koreas based on humanitarianism.

### Police Foil Attempted Raid on U.S. Embassy

*SK2605071590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0705 GMT 26 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 26 (YONHAP)—A group of radical students, demanding a reply to an open letter issued Tuesday about the U.S. role in the Kwangju civil uprising 10 years ago, were arrested Saturday afternoon as they attempted to break into the U.S. Embassy in South Korea.

Some students wrapped themselves in the Korean flag during the five-minute protest and shouted anti-American slogans as they dashed toward the embassy.

Riot police on guard outside the embassy grabbed O Kyong-tong, 23, a junior at Seoul Municipal College, and 22 other members of the activist group Chondaehyup, or the National Student Representatives' Council, at 1:30 p.m. and took them to a police station.

The arrested students assembled at a nearby bus stop to storm the embassy in downtown Seoul. A placard they were carrying read, "Away with the United States, which was the behind-the-scene manipulator of the Kwangju massacre and was responsible for the creation of the (ruling) Democratic Liberal Party."

On Tuesday, the nation's largest student activists group issued an open letter calling for the removal of U.S. soldiers and nuclear weapons from South Korea and an official apology from the U.S. government for, it said, condoning the brutal military suppression of the pro-democracy protest in Kwangju in 1980.

Chondaehyup had asked the U.S. Embassy to reply to the letter by Saturday.

### Stance To Be Conveyed to U.S. Before Summit

*SK2805134690 Seoul YONHAP in English 1205 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, Say 28 (YONHAP)—South Korean Assistant Foreign Minister Yi Chong-pin will convey Seoul's stance on matters concerning the reunification of the Korean peninsula to Washington before the U.S.-Soviet summit slated for May 30-June 3.

Staying in Washington from Tuesday through June 3, the career diplomat will reaffirm Seoul's positions on inter-Korean dialogue and confidence-building measures in the Demilitarized Zone, improvement of Seoul-Moscow ties, U.S. policy toward North Korea and Korea's entry into the United Nations.

Yi denied having any "particular" subjects to be raised in his meetings with U.S. officials, but another high-ranking government official said Yi would give special emphasis on U.S. policy toward North Korea.

Yi said the government had already notified Washington of its stance on the Korean question that might be dealt with in the U.S.-Soviet Summit.

Yi will discuss U.S. policy toward North Korea with Assistant Secretary of State for Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Solomon. He will ask for Washington's prudence in dealing with the North, which is still reluctant to take initiatives at easing tension on the Korean peninsula," the official said on the condition of anonymity.

He said Yi would also emphasize that a normalization of ties between Seoul and Moscow would be conducive to easing tension on the Korean peninsula as well as to peace and security in Northeast Asia.

Yi will request U.S. support for Seoul's entry into the United Nations, while explaining the falsity of the latest North Korean offer to share a U.N. membership with the South.

### Discussion of Korean Peninsula Expected at Summit

*SK2905060290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0525 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] Washington, May 28 (YONHAP)—The Korean peninsula is expected to be on the agenda when U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev hold their second summit meeting Thursday through Saturday.

The question of the two Koreas came up at previous summits, in one way or another, and U.S. officials hint that the Korean peninsula will be one of the issues tackled by Bush and Gorbachev this time around.

Seoul has asked Washington through diplomatic channels to raise the issue while Gorbachev is in the United States from May 30-June 3, and Pyongyang has asked Moscow to convey a message to Washington.

U.S. experts say North Korea will seek better relations with the United States as the establishment of diplomatic ties between Seoul and Moscow is approaching. It was under these circumstances that Pyongyang returned five sets of remains of U.S. soldiers killed during the Korean war to the United States on Monday.

Secretary of State James Baker, at a recent news briefing, said working-level officials discussed the issue during his last talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow.

Another state department official said that Washington raises the question of Pyongyang signing the nuclear safeguards agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency whenever it has talks with Moscow, implying that the United States will do it again during the summit. He also said that Pyongyang was threatening to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

It is not certain whether the question of two Koreas will be discussed between the leaders of the two superpowers or at lower level talks.

If either leader is to put the issue on the table, it will be Gorbachev, not Bush, according to experts.

At his summit with then President Ronald Reagan in Washington in December 1987, Gorbachev raised the issue and handed Reagan a letter from North Korea. It cannot be ruled out that Pyongyang wishes to convey another message to the United States this time.

As for Gorbachev, he does not have any reason to refuse to deliver a letter apparently intended to improve relations between Washington and Pyongyang since he has in mind Soviet diplomatic ties with South Korea.

A diplomatic source said that the Soviet leader might explain the move for Seoul-Moscow diplomatic ties to Bush and express his hope for better Washington-Pyongyang relations since the two Koreas will not remain as they are but go the way of the two Germanys.

Bush will ask Gorbachev to persuade North Korea into taking positive actions on the U.S. requirements for a better relationship with Pyongyang, including the signing of the nuclear safeguards agreement, the development of South-North Korea dialogue and the renuciation of terrorism, according to the source.

### Golanov on Seoul-Moscow Technological Cooperation

*SK2805081390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0800 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—Vladimir Golanov, visiting vice president of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said Monday that Soviet technology and South Korean management would make a good couple for mutual profit.

Golanov, attending "USSR Week in Seoul," told reporters at the Korea Trade Center in southern Seoul that Licensintorg, a branch of a Soviet foreign trade organization dealing with technology and patents, was displaying over 900 patent rights at the week-long exhibition, which opened Monday.

He said Licensintorg would give details of the rights in a seminar Tuesday on the outlook for trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Korea.

The rights cover most high-technology fields, including pharmaceutical materials, machines, heat- and radioactive-proof atomic reactors and microelectronics, he said.

On Soviet non-payment for Korean exports, he said: "The mishap occurred because inexperienced Soviet companies imported products without consulting the central government.

"The Soviet Government is studying solutions to the problem and about one third of the total amount deferred has already been paid. So there will be no worry about deferred payment to Korean businesses."

Touching on an investment protection agreement, Golanov said, "The Soviet Union will conclude agreements with the United States, West Germany and France, and as with the Western nations an agreement with Korea will be made soon through negotiations."

Asked about visas being issued by the Soviet representation in Seoul, he said, "You will get visas as soon as you apply for them at the Seoul office of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. I had my visa issued by the Moscow office of the Korea Trade Promotion Corp."

## 'Disappointing' Trade With USSR Reviewed

*SK2805024790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea is reviewing its economic relations with the Soviet Union because of their disappointing results, a government official said Monday [28 May].

He said Korea will seek a step-by-step extension of relations in accordance with the situation of each nation in the belief that economic cooperation has not progressed as expected due to the Soviet failure to sign investment protection or prevention of double taxation accords, and because it owes Korean firms tens of millions of U.S. dollars for goods shipped to the Soviet Union.

The Korean Government believes economic relations cannot be substantially promoted and will seek relations in other areas under existing Soviet trade systems and practices, said the official, who declined to be identified.

An assistant minister-level economic official will accompany a high-powered Korean trade delegation to the Soviet Union in early June on a fact-finding mission, the official said.

Korea will move to promote realistic economic cooperation with the Soviet Union based on the economic official's findings, he said.

Government steps may include first promoting exports of daily consumer goods within the limits of the Soviet ability to pay and then seeking joint ventures and other forms of economic cooperation after trade relations have taken root, he said.

South Korea has asked the Soviet Union to sign pacts on investment protection and prevention of double taxation as well as ensuring repatriation of profits to create favorable conditions for bilateral economic and trade relations.

## Soviet Trade Fair Opens in Seoul May 28

*SK2905022490 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 May 90 p 9*

[Text] As part of the "USSR Week in Seoul," the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry opened a commercial exhibition at the Korea Exhibition Center yesterday with 50 Soviet foreign trade firms and organizations taking part. The trade fair, the first of its kind ever held in Korea by the Soviet Union, will run through June 3.

A broad range of Soviet goods are on display, including engineering goods, technology and know-how and consumer goods and the exhibits number over 4,000, said the exhibition manager A.G. Babeshko. He said the chief goal of the exposition is to promote trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

"Koreans will be informed about Soviet foreign trading organizations, manufacturing companies and joint ventures allowed to do business with foreign partners directly through the Seoul event," Babeshko said.

The Soviet exhibition is a return to a Korean trade fair in Moscow last July organized by the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation.

The "USSR Week in Seoul" includes a seminar today on the "outlook for trade and economic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union" and a Russian food festival, which opened its 10-day run at Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel Sunday.

A variety of Russian folk ensemble performances will be featured as well to commemorate the "USSR Week in Seoul".

An 8-member Soviet trade delegation, headed by Vladimir Golanov, vice president of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, arrived in Seoul Sunday for the event.

In a press conference prior to a tape-cutting ceremony of the exhibition yesterday, Golanov said a combination of the Soviet Union' scientific achievement and Korea's industrial capability will bring a flurry of good results to both nations. Asked about some Soviet firms' delayed payments for Korean goods recently, Golanov said problems have arisen from the lack of consultations between the Soviet central government and some trading firms in the process of is country moving fast toward a market-based economy.

"At present, however, I know that one third of the deferred payments have already been solved and our government is working out a set of measures to resolve the problems," said Golanov, who also serves as the Soviet-side president of the Korea-USSR Economic Association.

He also expressed his firm belief that the remaining debts will be paid soon, terming it as just "technical problems," and said the problems won't become a stumbling block to bilateral economic cooperation. Golanov admitted that a number of Soviet firms owe large amounts for unpaid imports worldwide but said his country, with abundant natural resources, will never go broke.

He revealed that negotiations are underway with Western countries to sign a host of agreement, including ones to avoid double taxation and guarantee investment, adding that such agreements could be signed soon between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, the Yonhap News Agency reported yesterday that Korea is reviewing its economic relations with the Soviet Union because of disappointing results, quoting the remarks of a government official.

The report said Korea will seek a step-by-step extension of relations in accordance with the situation of each nation in the belief that bilateral economic cooperation has not progressed as expected due to the Soviet failure to sign investment protection or prevention of double taxation accords.

The report also said the Soviet Union owes Korean firms tens of millions of U.S. dollars for goods shipped to the Soviet Union.

The report quoted the official as saying that an assistant minister-level economic official will accompany a high-powered Korean trade delegation to the Soviet Union early June in a bid to reassess the ongoing Korean-Soviet relations.

## Joint Production of Cigarettes in SRV Approved

*SK2805010990 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 26 May 90*

[Text] The Korean Tobacco and Ginseng Corporation and the Vietnamese authorities reached an agreement to transfer our technology of manufacturing cigarettes to Vietnam and to jointly produce cigarettes in Vietnam.

Hong Tu-pyo, president of the Korean Tobacco and Ginseng Corporation, who visited Vietnam from 22 May, met with President (Yen) of the (Huaguk) Tobacco Corporation in Ho Chi Minh City on 24 May, and discussed the issue of technical tie-up between the two countries to manufacture cigarettes and on the issue of joint production of cigarettes. They exchanged written agreements.

In this written agreement, the Korean Tobacco and Ginseng Corporation agreed to export second-hand machines to Vietnam so that it can manufacture cigarettes. Also, at the same time it agreed to supply raw materials that are needed for manufacturing cigarettes such as Korean whole-leaf tobacco and to send our technicians to Vietnam to transfer our technology for manufacturing cigarettes.

The Korean Tobacco and Ginseng Corporation also plans to do research and develop new products that are appropriate to the Vietnamese market so that it can support the Vietnamese tobacco industry. Also, the (Huaguk) Tobacco Corporation first of all plans to import 50,000 packs of 88 cigarettes and examine the developments of the Vietnamese market. After that, it plans to jointly produce cigarettes under the name of "Arirang," which is well known among the Vietnamese people.

## British Insurance Group Seeks Joint Venture

*SK2805020190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT 28 May*

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP)—The British insurance group Clerical Medical Investment (CMI) is seeking a 50-percent stake in the locally incorporated joint venture Coryo-C.M. Life Insurance Corp., which would make CMI the first European insurer to operate in South Korea, business sources said Monday [28 May].

The British group is expected to take over the share of the U.S. partner, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance, which has decided to withdraw its 3 billion won (4.2 million U.S. dollars).

Coryo and CMI have agreed to establish a new 50-50 joint venture and double the capital to 12 billion won after CMI buys out CM.

Top CMI executives arrived in Seoul on Monday for a final round of negotiations with Coryo officials.

Established in 1824, CMI has nine subsidiaries, including the Clerical Medical International Financial Co., and has assets of 5.95 billion pounds sterling.

One Canadian and 11 American insurance companies currently operate in Korea, most of them in joint ventures with local businesses.

## Maritime Talks With EC To Open 30 May

*SK2805015990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP)—The second annual maritime talks between South Korea and the European Community (EC) will be held here from Wednesday to Thursday [30-31 May] to discuss pending issues of mutual interest, the Korea Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA) said Monday.

So Chae-kuk, director general of KMPA's Maritime Transport Bureau, will head a Korean delegation that includes six officials from the Foreign, Transportation and Finance Ministries: and the EC will send a three-member delegation headed by Juergen Erdmenger, the European Commission's director for marine affairs.

The EC is expected to demand that Korea end discrimination against EC ships in the use of Korean port facilities, allow EC firms to participate in the shipping agent, brokerage and trucking businesses, and abolish the cargo reservation (waiver) system, KMPA officials said.

Korea will ask for the cooperation and understanding of EC shipping companies as business conditions in the EC are deteriorating prior to the scheduled market integration.

Korea and the EC had their first round of maritime talks in Brussels in June 1989, and agreed to have an annual meeting to promote bilateral maritime cooperation.

### DLP Seeks Strong Military-Political Separation

*SK2805034690 Seoul YONHAP in English*
*0253 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—The ruling party will revise the government organization law to forbid South Korea's generals from taking top Defense Ministry posts within five years of their retirement, to ensure the military stays politically neutral, a party policy report said Monday [28 May].

The revision covers the defense minister, vice minister and assistant ministers, according to a report circulated to lawmakers by the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP).

Currently, a general can be named defense minister or vice minister only after he has retired but a serving general can be appointed assistant defense minister.

The amendment will ban generals from the top posts unless at least five years have elapsed since their retirement.

The revision is to ensure the military's political neutrality by separating the administration and command structures and by placing civilians in charge of administration, a party source said.

The amendment is to be submitted to a National Assembly session due in late June, the source said.

### Work Resumes After Walkout at Hyundai Motor Co.

*SK2805073690 Seoul YONHAP in English*
*0448 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Ulsan, Korea, May 24 (OANA-YONHAP)—Work resumed Monday after a 14-day walkout in most production sections at Hyundai Motor Co. in this industrial city about 300 kilometers southeast of Seoul.

Labor and management reached a collective agreement and pay raise plan last Thursday.

Some hard-line unionists had called for a rally at 9 a.m. and a continuation of the strike, but workers ignored their appeal to gather in front of the factory's main building.

As of 8 a.m., 15,288 workers or 85 percent of the 18,000 day shift had reported to work. Workers in some sections held discussion sessions instead of working.

Kwak Ki-yong, chairman of the policy coordination committee, said the agreement between the union and management would not be affected even though the union leadership failed to get the endorsement of all the workers.

The union will soon conduct a vote of confidence on the current union leadership.

Police took away 14 people who distributed leaflets to workers arriving at the nation's largest motor plant.

Hyundai Motor President Chon Sun-won appealed to workers to return to work as was agreed between labor and management and warned of tough measures against anyone instigating an illegal strike or sabotage.

Hyundai Group Chairman Chong Se-yong toured production lines and appealed for normalization.

Unionists began the strike May 15 to protest lack of progress in collective bargaining that began Feb. 13.

### Police Disperse NTU's Anniversary Rally

*SK2705135990 Seoul YONHAP in English*
*0928 GMT 27 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (YONHAP)—Some 5,000 unionized teachers of South Korea observed the first anniversary of their union's founding Sunday on a university campus in defiance of police blockade and firing of tear gas bombs.

The rally of the National Teachers Union (NTU) was originally scheduled to be held at Hanyang University, eastern Seoul, from 1 P.M. but the organizers moved the venue to Kyonghui University as some 1,800 helmeted policemen cordoned off the Hanyang campus.

Some 500 tear-gas firing policemen entered Kyonghui campus twice, first at 1:40 P.M. and two hours later to disperse the teachers, but did not arrest the ralliers. A dozen of the ralliers suffered injuries and two Stella sedans parked near the rally site, the school's open-air theater, were burnt.

Among those on the scene were Kim Yong-tae, acting chairman of the NTU; Kwon Yong-kil, chairman of the Korea Federation of Press Unions; Kwon Chong-tae, chairman of the National Federation of Farmers; and Kim Chin-kun, chairman of the Professors Council for Democracy.

The NTU was founded on May 28, last year, claiming to be a prime mover for the democratization of education, but was immediately branded as an unlawful body by the government.

The Education Ministry exerted efforts to dissuade teachers from joining the union and forced unionized ones to leave teaching positions, but such a harsh stance has only strengthened the power of the organization, NTU officials said.

The union now has 14,000 members, including 1,527 dismissed teachers, across the country. During the past one year, an aggregate 370,000 teachers joined in the NTU assemblies and demonstrations, the officials said.

### Judge Refuses Warrant To Seize North Books

*SK2805034490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP)—A judge rejected an application by police for a warrant to seize North Korean books from a Seoul bookstore in March.

Judge Pak Si-hwan of the Seoul District Court refused to issue a confiscation writ for the books, written by North Koreans, on the grounds that selling the books did not pose an explicit and existing danger to order.

Police had sought a warrant to confiscate "A Sea of Blood," "A Brief History of the North Korean Workers' Party" and 35 other titles by North Korean authors that were on sale in Hanmadang book store in front of Hanyang University.

In turning down the writ, Pak said, "the confiscation of books brings an important restriction on constitutional rights... And although the books in question have the possibility of being misused, literary and historic books on the past written from the perspective of communists might be constructive references, according to the purpose of the reader."

Police obtained their warrant from another judge at the same court after they argued that a higher court had already ruled the publication, sale and possession of the North Korean books to be a crime.

Pak's decision shocked the prosecution, which has directed the police to be cautious in seeking warrants for books serving the interest of North Korea in order to avoid another denial.

## Burma

### Election Preparation, Results, Reaction Reported

#### Conference Outlines News Coverage

*BK2605095290 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 May 90*

[Excerpts] The Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held its 92d news conference with local and foreign journalists at 1200 today in the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense.

The press conference was attended by U Aye Maung, secretary of the Multiparty Democratic General Elections Commission; the managing director, directors, deputy directors, and chief editors of the News and Periodicals Enterprise; and correspondents from foreign journals, broadcasting stations, and news agencies. [passage omitted]

First, U Aye Maung, secretary of the Multiparty Democratic General Elections Commission explained that, as everyone knows, the multiparty general elections eagerly awaited by the people is only one day away and the respective subcommissions have completed arrangements for the voters to cast their votes freely and fairly. On the day of the elections, the voters will be able to vote with discipline in a free and fair manner for the candidate of their choice. He said of all the elections held in the history of Myanmar [Burma], this election will be seen as the most well planned and systematic in all aspects. [passage omitted]

He said, our objective in holding free and elections will be realized only if all voters, assembly candidates, electoral representatives of respective candidates, and parties concerned play their respective role in the elections according to the Elections law and rules. [passage omitted]

He said that the elections commission has learned that the general public is very eager to know about the names of the assembly representatives elected as soon as the elections are held on 27 May 1990. Therefore, the commission will announce the names of successful candidates and their constituencies beginning 1700 [1030 GMT] or 1800 [1130 GMT] on 27 May on the Voice of Myanmar as soon as it received the list of successful assembly representatives from respective townships. The Myanmar Television will announce the results beginning 2000 [1330 GMT].

The following details will be provided in the announcement for the benefit of the electorate: the number of eligible voters in respective constituencies; the number of persons who voted; the total number of confirmed votes received; the number and percentage of votes received by individual assembly candidate; the name of the assembly representative; the name of party represented or independent status. Such details have never been announced in the history of elections in Myanmar. [passage omitted]

Next, the Information Committee explained that visas have been issued to enable 61 journalists from 32 news agencies, television stations, and broadcasting stations from all over the world to cover the multiparty democratic general elections to be held on 27 May. Some journalists had started arriving yesterday and more will continue to arrive. However, such people as Bertil Lintner, who had applied to come to Myanmar to report on the multiparty democratic general elections, are not allowed to come. Those who have arrived have been given a two-weeks visa. [passage omitted]

The news conference ended at 1300.

#### U Aye Maung Interview, Part One

*BK2505131790 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 15 May 90 pp 2, 7*

[Text] The following is the discussion held between Secretary of the Multi-Party Democracy General Election Commission U Aye Maung and Deputy Director (Programme) of the Myanmar [Burma] Television U Aung Myint on the multi-party democracy general election on 25 April 1990.

Q: The aim of inviting Commission Secretary U Aye Maung to the Myanmar Television is to ask him about the election. The people are so much interested in the multi-party democracy general election to be held on 27 May for it is the first one after it had been suspended for 27 years. Moreover, it is learnt that the Commission is striving for the successful holding of the free and fair election. As the people are so much interested in the election, they should know the method of casting and counting of votes in Multi-Party Democracy general election. That is why we invite you here to ask about the election. So I would like to request you to let me ask what should be known.

A: You may ask.

Q: It is learnt that the Commission is striving for the successful holding of the free and fair multi-party democracy general election and so first of all I would like to ask you what kind of election is free and fair?

A: Our Commission is making its utmost efforts for the multi-party democracy general election to become a free and fair one. Free election means that one can cast votes freely according to one's own choice for a Hluttaw [Assembly] candidate. We have made arrangments for preventing others from knowing who cast the vote for which party or for whom so as to enable voters to cast their votes freely and securely. This can be called free election. For the election to be just and fair, Election Law and Rules were promulgated. They are of the world level. It is learnt that various nations in the world said that our Election Law and Rules are complete. There are the State and Division Election Sub-commissions to implement tasks in accordance with the Election Law and Rules. Furthermore, there are Township, Ward and Village-tract Election Sub-commissions. They were formed only with service personnel who are not party members. Town elders who are not party members and who are well respected by the people are also included in these sub-commissions. So these sub-commissions have no attachment to any party. Since members of these Sub-commissions are not party members they will carry out their work righteously in accordance with the law. So we can say the election will be a free and fair one.

Q: Yes, that's good. That's very good. What is the estimated number of voters?

A: According to our compilation the electorate number is 20.7 million. The figure is based on reports sent from townships. I estimate the number of voters will be round about 21 million because there may be persons who reach the age of 18 and those who may pass away.

Q: Some say that the voting is compulsory. Some others say it not so. So I would like to know which is correct.

A: The Pyithu Hluttaw [People's Assembly] Election Law prescribes the Electoral Right in Section 2 (I). Under that right a person can vote or refrain from voting in the election. Voters can make use of this right according to their wishes.

Q: What arrangements are made regarding the polling booths?

A: There will be one polling booth in every ward or village-tract where there are up to 5,000 voters. If the voters total more than 5,000 and up to 10,000 there will be two polling booths in that ward or village-tract. If the number is between 10,000 and 15,000 there will be three polling booths and if the number is between 15,000 and 20,000 there will be four. The keeping of only one polling booth in a ward or village-tract where there is only up to 5,000 is to ensure unity among voters in the ward and village-tract. As you know, if there are many polling booths people will say people from the southern part voted for such and such person and that those from the northern part voted for such and such person. If they do not vote for the same person this may undermine unity among them. So people can go and cast their ballots in the same polling booth and nobody can know who has voted for which party or organization. So there is no cause that will lead to undermining unity among them. That's why we build only one polling booth in a ward or a village-tract where there are up to 5,000 voters. About eighty per cent of wards and villages, in the country have one polling booth. The rest of 20 per cent will have more than one polling booth.

Q: I think the number of constituencies in the country is 486.

A: Altogether there are 492 constituencies. Scheduled election has been suspended in six townships and the elections will be held in 486 constituencies.

Q: How many polling booths will there be in the 486 constituencies?

A: There will be altogether 18,190 polling booths.

Q: What is the set-up of a polling booth?

A: In a village-tract ward where the number of eligible voters is up to 1,000 there will be one polling booth officer, a person who checks the electoral roll, a person who issues ballot papers, and a person who looks after the ballot boxes, and two voting rooms. If the voters total up to 2,000 the number of persons assigned at the polling booth and voting rooms will be doubled but there will be only one polling booth officer. Therefore, a polling booth whose voters number up to 5,000 will have polling booth members and voting rooms five times that of the numbers assigned at the polling booth where the number of eligible voters is up to 1,000.

It is learnt that ballot papers will be used in the forthcoming election instead of ballots used during parliamentary democracy general election before. What is the intention of using ballot papers?

A: Lead ballots were used once. Ballots were used after the independence. They were also used in the elections to the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Council at Different Levels. Some voters had doubt about the vote-counting system. Some suspected that there had been rigging of votes. When we studied other nations that practise multi-party democracy many of them use ballot papers. The Commission decided to use ballot papers in the forthcoming election for the voters not to feel doubt about the authenticity of the system and to be more accurate. The emblem of the Commission is printed on the back of the ballot paper. There is also security thread in every ballot paper. There is also security thread in every ballot paper. The names of candidates, emblems of parties which they represent and those of independent candidates, and squares against the emblems are also printed on the front of paper. There is also a space for the polling booth officer to sign his or her signature as well as the name of the polling booth officer at the bottom of the paper. Forged ballot papers cannot be made because the papers have been arranged so. We initiated this system in order to be accurante.

Q: Many things are now clear. How can we know our serial number in the electoral roll?

A: It is necessary for a voter to know his or her serial number in the electoral roll. If a voter can tell his or her serial number to the person who checks the electoral roll the latter can immediately find the number. Then the voter can cast his ballot paper without having to wait for a long time. Electoral rolls will be stuck in front of polling booths. Some Hluttaw candidates used to distribute invitation cards to vote. If the Hluttaw candidates have distributed invitation cards to vote, the voters will know their electoral roll serial number. Those who do not receive the invitations can find their serial numbers in the electoral rolls stucks in front of polling booths.

Q: What must the voters take along with them to the polling booth?

A: Voters shouldn't forget to take along with them their registration cards. They are to take with them the citizenship scrutiny cards, or national registration cards, or naturalized citizenship scrutiny cards, or associate citizenship scrutiny cards. The taking of the scrutiny cards enables those who are responsible to check the electoral rolls to check the cards to see whether the particulars mentioned in the electoral rolls are the same as those in the cards or not.

A: Ballot paper is issued to a person only when the voter is found to be a genuine voter. Therefore, it is important for the voters not to forget to take along with them the registration cards or the citizenship scrutiny cards.

Q: If a voter forgets to take along with him the scrutiny cards, what will happen to him?

A: If a voter forgets to take along with him the registration card or the scrutiny card, he is to go directly to the polling booth officer so that his right to vote might not be lost. The polling booth officer will then invite one or two persons of the ward who know the voter in question. The polling booth officer will consult with these persons and if he believes that the voter is a genuine one and had really forgotten the cards, he can allow the voter to vote.

Q: What is the procedure after the bona fides of the voter is established after scrutinization of National Registration Cards and Citizenship Scrutiny Cards?

A: When the bona fides of a voter is established, the voter will have to go to the member of the polling booth who issues the ballots; this person will write down the names and the serial number on the receipt of the ballots. And then that person will check it against the list of electorates. Afterwards, the signatures of the respective voters on the receipts will be taken. Thereafter, the ballots will be issued to the voter. But the voter will have to check whether the ballots contain the signature of the polling booth officer or not. If a ballot does not contain the signature of the polling booth officer, it can be rejected. If a ballot is stained, it can also be rejected. Care should also be taken so that ballots are not torn. Voters should be mindful of these facts.

Q: What will we do when we get the ballots after scrutinization?

A: When voters get the ballots they have to go to the room for casting their votes. They can enter any unoccupied room. There will be a stamp with a cross mark and an ink pad. Voters can stamp secretly. Voters have to stamp a cross mark in the space directly opposite the name of a candidate they like. Then they have to to fold it secretly and put it in a ballot box.

## Part Two of Interview

*BK2505134190 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 16 May 90 p 8*

[Conclusion of 25 April interview with U Aye Maung, secretary of the Multiparty Democracy General Election Commission, by U Aung Myint, Burma Television's deputy director of programming, on the 27 May multiparty general elections]

[Text] Q: A cross mark will have to be stamped. Isn't it [so]? In some cases, if aged or a person in ill health inadvertantly stamp a cross mark in a wrong place as their hands are shaky, what steps will be taken?

A: The ballots will be rejected, because they are not correct and precise. Sometimes we cannot decide the correct voting. If the voters stamp a cross mark in the wrong place on the ballot paper it will be rejected. If we don't know for which candidate a vote has been cast we have to reject the ballot. We have put the names of candidates on the ballot papers. There is a line between the names of two candidates. If a cross mark is stamped on the line, the ballot will be rejected. There are the name of a candidate, his or her party and his or her party's symbol on the ballot paper of a candidate. If a cross mark is stamped directly on the name of a candidate, the ballot will also be rejected. Likewise, if a cross mark is stamped on the symbol, the ballot will be rejected. There is square space directly opposite to the name of a candidate. If a cross mark is stamped out of the square space the ballot will be rejected. If a cross mark is stamped repeatedly, the ballot will be rejected. There is a need to stamp only one cross mark for a candidate. If there are five names of candidates on the ballot paper and cross marks are stamped on more than one, the ballot will be rejected. Hence, it is essential for all voters to stamp a cross mark in a space directly opposite to the name of the one candidate they like.

Q: Are there any other provisions regarding rejection of ballots?

A: Yes there are provisions in the Pyithu Hluttaw [People's Assembly] Election Rules. The ballot paper will be rejected if there is no signature of the polling booth officer. This is a precautionary measure against fraud ballot papers. It will be legal only if it bears the signature of the polling booth officer. Or else it will be rejected. And if the ballot paper does not bear the precribed mark it will also be rejected. It will also be rejected if the prescribed mark is not certain and distinct. A torn ballot paper will also be rejected.

Q: What more will have to be done after receiving the ballot paper and marking on it?

A: The voter has to put the ballot paper into the ballot box. No suspicion will arise since the ballot box is placed at a place where everyone can see it. The question of breaking the ballot box or stealing ballot papers will in no way arise. Moreover, the polling booth officer and members as well as the representatives of the candidates will be present at the polling booth. There will also be those who have been allowed by the polling booth officer. Red Cross Brigade members will be ready to assist the sick and disabled. In front of these people, the theft of ballot papers from the ballot box cannot be committed. No one will be able to break the box either. The voter can go home after casting the ballot paper.

Q: I would like to ask you one point. An eligible voter is eager to cast his or her vote but he or she is not in a position to come to the polling booth. What arrangements will be made for such persons?

A: It is specifically stated in the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Rules. The aged, the sick, lepers or women in labour wishing to cast their votes have to inform the Ward/Village-tract Election Sub-commission concerned. They can do so in advance. Two Sub-commission members will come to the person concerned bringing with them advance ballot papers. On arriving at the home of the voter they will explain the rights of a voter, that is, he or she can vote or not. If he or she wishes to vote he/she can do so freely. Members of the Ward/Village-tract Sub-commission are to stay away from the voter so that the voter will have the right to cast secret ballot. If the voter is too sick or illiterate to cast the advance ballot paper he or she can make his or her close relatives such as parents, husband/wife, son/daughter or brother/sister vote on his/her behalf. The ballot paper will then be folded and put in an envelope. The envelope will be handed over to the two members of the Ward/Village-tract Commission after it has been securely closed.

Q: When will the polling booth open and when will it close?

A: It will open at six in the morning and will close at four in the evening. The reason of closing it at 4 pm is to provide sufficient time for counting votes. During the time of parliamentary democracy elections, ballot boxes had to be carried to the district office and votes were counted there. This raised doubts among the people about the system and some thought there might be rigging of votes. For that reason, votes will be counted in the booth to rid the voters of doubt. Counting will start as soon as the polling booth is closed at four. Counting can be started earlier if all voters of the electoral roll have cast votes before 4 pm.

Q: What is to be done next after counting votes?

A: The polling booth officer will count the votes again. Vote-counting is to be made in the presence of members of the polling booth team, Hluttaw candidates, the polling booth agents, and the public. First, ballot papers will be collected from the ballot boxes. Then the discrepancy between the number of ballot papers issued and the number of ballot papers collected from the boxes will be checked. The ballot papers are to be separated by putting them into cup or baskets the number of which is according to the number of candidates. If a rejected ballot paper is found, the polling booth officer will state the reason for rejecting it. The polling booth officer, members of the polling booth team and other witnesses have to sign on the back of the rejected ballot paper. Then, the number of ballot papers cast for each Hluttaw candidate will be counted. Before that, the advance ballot papers which will be given by the village-tract sub-commission will have to be separated from the ballot papers collected from the boxes. The name of each Hluttaw candidate and the number of votes each candidate received will be filled in Form (15), both in figures and in words. And then, the polling booth officer, members of the polling booth team, polling booth agents, and assistant agents and other witnesses will have to sign on the Form (15). The polling booth officer has to put the ballot papers and the advance ballot papers received by each Hluttaw candidate into each envelope. Electoral rolls will have to be put into each envelope. The envelopes will be put into a bag and the bag will be sealed. Bags containing the Form (15), ballot papers cast, and other lists will have to be sent to Township Sub-commissions concerned.

Q: If [as published] the envelopes arrived at Township Sub-commissions the candidate who obtained the largest number of votes will be elected Hluttaw member. Then how would they announce who was elected?

A: We will send to Township Sub-commissions Form-15 which will record the number of votes received from different polling booths. The Township Sub-commission will use Form-16 to record votes received from a constituency. For example, let's assume that there are ten wards and twenty polling booths. It will be recorded in Form-16 this way. From ward one, polling booth No 1 and No 2; from ward two polling booth No 1 and No 2. If the vote record from polling booth No 1 from ward one comes, it will be duly written in Form-16. If it comes from ward three, if will be written accordingly. If it comes from ward eight, it will be written ward eight. When the vote records of the 20 polling booths from ten wards are filled in Form-16, it will be the complete list of votes received from all the polling booths. You can call them yes-votes. But there could be advance ballot papers in the township. This is possible because there are a number of people who are in foreign countries with the permission of the government. They are permitted to vote in advance. If the votes from abroad arrived before four on the election day, 27 May, they will be considered valid votes. There will also be such votes. Moreover, the advance votes from Tatmadawmen in forward areas will also be received in time. The advance votes will be counted in the presence of a group of people. At the township, there will be the Hluttaw candidate himself. There will be the election agents. There will also be the Township Sub-commission members and some voters. The votes will be counted and recorded in Form-16. The votes received from polling booths and the advance votes will be added up and written down. After processing the votes in this way, it will be announced which candidate gets how many votes. It will be announced by the Township Sub-commission. But it will not announce which candidate was elected a Hluttaw member. It will simply announce who got how many votes. After duly filling up Form-16, the Township Sub-commission will send it to the Township Zone Sub-commission. The Township Zone Sub-commission will collect the forms and forward [them] to the Commission. The Commission will scrutinize the Form-16s. After making sure that the numbers tally and signatures are complete, the Commission will announce that a candidate who gets the most votes from a constituency was elected Hluttaw member.

Q: Is there anything you want to clarify besides these?

A: The multi-party democracy general election would be successfully held in a free and fair manner if voters, the Hluttaw candidates and the political parties make their concerted efforts in accordance with the law. If one goes beyond the law action will have to be taken. It is prescribed in the law against rigging of ballots and threat. No one is allowed to canvass votes within 100 yards of the polling booth. Action will be taken against those who violate these regulations. The law also prescribes against those who are tailing the voters with the purpose of canvassing votes or threatening him. Action will be taken against those who violate the law. To hold a free and fair election every one should abide by the law. The Commission and Sub-commissions convinced [as published] will carry out their duties strictly in accordance with the law. The voters could not alter their ballot papers once they are cast. There are no marking on the ballot papers. We have arranged voters to cast their secret ballot to be free and fair in every possible way. We kept a spare stamp ready in case the one kept in a polling booth is lost. The stamp has been provided so as to be precise and convenient for those who are illiterate. Ball pens are also provided at the polling booth. In case the stamp and ink pad are lost, ball pen can be used provided the polling booth officers permit the use of a ball pen.

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## Martial Law Revoked in Townships

*BK2605141090 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 26 May 90*

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union Myanmar [Burma] issued Martial Law Order No. 12/90, dated 26 May 1990, the 3rd day of the waxing moon of Nayon, 1352 Myanmar Era. The order reads:

1. In order to ensure effectiveness in the implementation of security, law and order, and regional peace and tranquillity, the State Law and Order Restoration Council issued Martial Law Order No. 1/89 granting the commander of the Yangon [Rangoon] Military Command and the commander of the Central Military Command previously the Northwest Military Command, the right to exercise martial law administrative and judiciary powers in the military regions under his supervision and command.

2. Presently, as the law and order and regional peace and tranquility situation has improved in the areas in the jurisdiction of the Yangon Military Command and the Central Military Command, Martial Law is hereby revoked in the following 26 townships with effect from the date of this order:

A. Yangon Military Command
1. Insein Township, Yangon Division
2. Mingaladon Township, Yangon Division
3. Hlaing Township, Yangon Division
4. Kamayut Township, Yangon Division
5. Mayangon Township, Yangon Division
6. Yankin Township, Yangon Division
7. Kyeemyindine Township, Yangon Division
8. Sanchaung Township, Yangon Division
9. Ahlone Township, Yangon Division
10. Dagon Township, Yangon Division
11. Bahan Township, Yangon Division
12. Tamwe Township, Yangon Division
13. Mingala Taungnyunt Township, Yangon Division
14. Lamadaw Township, Yangon Division
15. Latha Township, Yangon Division
16. Pabedan Township, Yangon Division
17. Kyauktada Township, Yangon Division
18. Botataung Township, Yangon Division
19. Pazundaung Township, Yangon Division
20. Seikkan Township, Yangon Division
21. Dala Township, Yangon Division
22. Seikkyi-Kanaungto Township, Yangon Division

B. Central Military Command
1. Mandalay Northeast Township, Mandalay Division
2. Mandalay Southeast Township, Mandalay Division
3. Mandalay Southwest Township, Mandalay Division
4. Mandalay Northwest Township, Mandalay Division

By the authority vested in me. Signed: Khin Nyunt, Major General, secretary-1, State Law and Order Restoration Council.

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## Rangoon Said Calm as Vote Nears

*BK2605164690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1641 GMT 26 May 90*

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Rangoon, May 26 (AFP)—Rangoon was calm as campaigning ended on the eve of Sunday's elections designed to bring democracy to Burma after decades of dictatorship.

But a grim reminder that the ballot is taking place under martial law and after two years' supression of pro-democracy dissent were brown-uniformed Burmese police and green-uniformed army troops and guard towers outside the house of sequestered opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi. Soldiers were earlier Saturday searching cars in Rangoon to guard against sabotage. The ruling junta which seized power in 1988 is opposed by ethnic rebels who fight from border areas and student activists who have joined the insurgents in the jungle since the crackdown.

Ms. Aung San Su Kyi, 44, is absent from the elections as she is under house arrest for allegedly inciting unrest, although she has not been formally charged. However her face is on posters and pins worn by canvassers throughout the Burmese capital. Canvassers, mostly young people in their 20s, circulated in trucks bedecked with red leaflets. Officials from Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD) said the campaign has seen no mass opposition rallies since restrictions are too great.

Still, spirits were high among canvassers for the NLD and other parties, some with scout-type uniforms with red berets. "We feel there is a glimmer of hope now," said one NLD campaigner. Myint Oung Htoon, head of a township NLD office, was summing up a feeling of excitement among campaigners that the election was being held.

Western analysts and diplomats have said the ballot will be neither free nor fair. "When you exclude key opposition leaders, it's a bit hard to imagine that you can have a fair test of public sentiment," Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Solomon said in Bangkok earlier this month.

NLD Chairman Tin U, 64, was sentenced in December to three years' hard labor while Burma's last elected prime minister, U Nu, 83—who was overthrown in a 1962 military coup—has also been detained.

Election officials have promised to give results for Rangoon, where the NLD is believed to be strong, only hours after the polls close at 4 P.M. (0930 GMT). Voting begins Sunday at 6 A.M. (2330 GMT Saturday).

"We don't question whether the elections are free or fair. It is just something we must do," said one young canvasser. Asked why, he said: "Because we want democracy."

Sein Win, president of Burma's Foreign Correspondent's Club, said that while results from Rangoon should be in Sunday evening, results from countryside districts should take longer. He said unofficial nationwide results would be in within a week, with the official tally being issued in three weeks.

A contingent of some 50 foreign journalists issued visas only this week were allowed to move freely through Rangoon.

A total of 93 parties fielding 2,209 candidates plus 87 independents will contest 485 parliamentary seats. The elections are for an assembly to draw up a new constitution. The ruling junta will apparently stay in power until the constitution is written.

Burma has 40 million people and has the status of least-developed-nation after socialist rule from 1962 to 1988 which impoverished the Southeast Asian land rich in rice, minerals, timber and fish.

There are only six major parties, with the two giants being the opposition NLD and the National Unity Party, the descendant of the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) which ruled from 1962 until the pro-democracy protests of mid-1988. Generals seized power in September 1988 to quash the nationwide demonstrations which had paralyzed the BSPP. NUP candidate Labang Grong said the NUP would win a majority of the vote based on its organizational strength. "There are 314 townships in Burma, we have at least 2,000 members in every township," he said.

NLD canvassers said they would win 75 per cent of the vote.

## Nationwide Election Atmosphere

*BK2705132490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1254 GMT 27 May 90*

[By Michael Adler and Khin Maung Thwin]

[Excerpts] Rangoon, May 27 (AFP)—Multiparty elections designed to bring democracy to Burma after decades of dictatorship were apparently proceeding smoothly Sunday under fair skies. There were unconfirmed reports from the opposition National League for Democracy (NLD) of cheating through unauthorized ballots in Rangoon's Mayangon township.

The NLD also said villagers in certain districts of northern Shan and Kachin States were kept from voting. But NLD Spokesman Kyi Maung said at his headquarters, "if there is cheating, it's very minor, and not such as to hurt us."

General Saw Maung, whose junta seized power in a military coup 20 months ago pledging to hold the elections once it had restored law and order, said at a voting booth, "I have kept my promise." Looking relaxed and smiling broadly, he said he would "abide by the law."

Voter turnout was apparently 60 per cent in Rangoon, whose skies were clear of monsoon rains. Streets looked deserted until well after noon as people voted. Lines had formed at polling booths even before they opened at 6:00 A.M.

Asked about informal exit polls taken by journalists showing the opposition NLD winning a large majority of the votes, Gen. Saw Maung said, "it's not my business." The 61-year-old general added, "the transfer of power depends on the political parties, according to the law." [passage omitted]

Rangoon, still under martial law, appeared calm Sunday and troops were not seen on the streets. Voters seemed in high spirits. "This is good," said Mya Win May, a middle-aged woman, after voting in the township of Dagon in Rangoon.

"We don't question whether the elections are free or fair. It is just something we must do," said one young campaigner interviewed Saturday. Asked why, he said, "because we want democracy."

A government worker said the voter turnout was "for democracy, even if it was not clear what the people were electing." "If we can get democracy, we can do something for democracy, for the freedom to talk, the freedom to walk," he said, adding that freedom currently existed, "but under control."

People could be seen in lines at voting stations set up in schools, health centers and other public buildings in Rangoon, a city of some three million people.

Residents contacted by telephone in northern city of Mandalay, the country's second-largest city 750 kilometers (450 miles) from here, said voter turnout had been heavy there also. They said there were reports of an incident in the northwestern district of Thanhlyetmaw in which NUP [National Unity Party] campaigners threw stones at a car belonging to the NLD. Booths had to be closed down and 14 were arrested including nine Buddhist monks following the incident, the sources said.

Mandalay, a former royal capital, houses thousands of monks in some of Burma's most famous monasteries. [passage omitted]

Brown-uniformed police and green-uniformed army troops have been since last July keeping Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, the NLD's secretary general, under house arrest. She is apparently still eligible to vote and may have on Saturday when authorities visited her, NLD sources said. The report could not be confirmed.

Many people who voted for the NLD said they expected Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi to be released if the NLD won a majority.

Election officials have promised to give results for Rangoon only hours after the polls closed at 4:00 P.M. (0930 GMT). Results from countryside districts could take more than a week.

Among the six major parties, the two giants are the opposition NLD and the National Unity Party (NUP), the descendant of the Burma Socialist Programme Party which ruled from 1962 until the pro-democracy protests of mid-1988.

### Rangoon Reports Polls Opening

*BK2705024690 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 27 May 90*

[Text] It has been learned that free and fair democratic, multiparty general elections—the last of the four tasks of the State Law and Order Restoration Council—are being held successfully and simultaneously in townships throughout Myanmar [Burma] since 0600 this morning. The polling booths, which opened in wards and villages in respective townships at 0600 this morning, are bustling with activity. As soon as the polling booths opened, members of the township and ward multiparty general elections subcommissions began supervising the polling booths to enable voters to systematically cast their votes.

In Yangon [Rangoon] Division, members of the Multiparty General Elections Commission are inspecting polling booths and providing supervision to enable the voters to cast their votes peacefully and easily.

### Soldiers 'Conspicuously Absent'

*BK2705030090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0258 GMT 27 May 90*

[Text] Rangoon, May 27 (AFP)—Burma's first multiparty elections in 30 years began on a sunny Sunday [27 May] in this capital city of over three million. The elections had been promised by the military government shortly after it seized power in a September 1988 coup to end nationwide pro-democracy demonstrations and strikes.

The credibility of the polling has been questioned as the major leaders of the opposition have been detained or jailed and prevented from taking part. They included Aung San Suu Kyi, the charismatic daughter of Aung San, the hero in the country's struggle for independence from Britain.

Voters had gathered at the polling booths since early morning, with many of the booths already crowded an hour or more before voting time. Although groups of police could be seen at a discreet distance from polling stations, soldiers were conspicuously absent from the almost empty streets.

The state-run WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY said in an editorial that it hoped the election would be conducted peacefully and successfully. "We urge the candidates, the political parties, as well as the people to make this a free and fair election and take pride in its success," the editorial said.

### NLD Party Wins First Seats

*BK2705133490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT 27 May 90*

[Text] Rangoon, May 27 (AFP)—The party of opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi, who is under house arrest, has won the first seats in Burma's general elections Sunday and seemed on the way to sweeping Rangoon, unofficial results showed.

The first seat was won by Kyi Maung, the National League for Democracy's (NLD) spokesman, in Bahan township in Rangoon, according to an embassy monitoring the elections.

The results also indicated NLD candidates had won seats in Sanchaung, Ahlone, Lanmadaw, Kyauktada, Mingalataungnyunt, and Mingladon townships in Rangoon.

## NLD Candidate Wins in Seikkan

*BK2705134490 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1323 GMT 27 May 90*

[Text] The Elections Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] issued Announcement No. 401 on 27 May 1990, the 4th day of the waxing moon of Nayon, 1352 Myanmar Era. The announcement reads:

A. Announcing the name of the elected Parliamentary candidate

1. Of the eligible 1,344 voters in Seikkan Township Constituency, 1,103 voted. Of these, the total number of valid votes was 1,038. The following is the breakdown of the votes:

a. Daw Khin Mya Nwe, United Nationals Democracy Party, 44 votes—4.2 percent.
b. Daw San San, National League for Democracy, [NLD] 615 votes, 59.25 percent.
c. U Nyunt Lwin, Workers Unity Organization, 361 votes, 34.78 percent.
d. U Tin Aung, alias U San Lwin, League for Democracy and Peace, 8 votes, 0.77 percent.
e. U Than Aung, Union Stability Party, 10 votes, 0.96 votes.

2. Hence, Daw San San, who received the majority of the valid votes, becomes the elected People's Assembly representative. This is announced in accordance with Article 41, subarticle D of the People's Assembly Election Law.

Signed: Aye Maung, secretary.

## NLD 'Headed' for Two-Thirds Vote

*BK2805104090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1037 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Rangoon, May 28 (AFP)—The party of opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi has apparently won Burma's general elections, an official of the military government said Monday. The National League for Democracy (NLD) has so far won about 100 of 485 seats in a new parliament and was headed for taking two-thirds of the vote, according to Colonel Ye Htut of the junta's Information Committee.

His comments to reporters were the first by a government official on the ballot since multiparty elections Sunday, the first in the country in 30 years.

The State Elections Commission has only announced results for 20 seats, 18 of which went to the NLD and two to smaller opposition groups. Col. Ye Htut said he based his statement on unofficial results that were not binding, adding that they included urban and rural areas. Final results in the election are expected in three weeks.

Unofficial results by one Western embassy here show the NLD taking at least 310 seats.

The NLD has itself said that it won 40 of Rangoon's 61 seats and expected to take 58. It has also claimed victory in taking 13 out of 13 seats in southeast Tenasserim Division, 17 of 20 in southeast Mon State, 12 of 35 in northeast Shan State, 20 out of 49 in the crucial rice-growing Irawaddy Division, two out of 39 in Magwe and 14 out of 48 in Pegu.

## Junta Concedes 'Landslide'

*BK2905014190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 May 90 pp 1, 7*

[By Suphaphon Kanwirayothin in Rangoon]

[Excerpts] Burma's military government yesterday conceded that the major Opposition party, the National League for Democracy [NLD] appeared headed for a landslide victory following Sunday's election.

The government said it would relinquish power once the constitution is approved. It also said it would review the order placing charismatic Opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi under house arrest after her one-year term of house detention is completed in July.

As vote counting continued yesterday, the military junta's Information Committee admitted that in its assessment of the nationwide poll, the NLD would capture a two-thirds majority in the 485 seat Parliament. The pro-government National Unity Party (NUP) is likely to win about a third of the seats. The committee's assessment was based on trends available from about 100 constituencies around the country.

Burmese state radio quoted the state elections commission as saying the NLD had captured 27 seats, according to the official count. Of the total 29 results officially announced so far, only two seats had not been won by the NLD and both had been captured by two small opposition groups.

The NLD yesterday said that according to its unofficial count, the party had won 230 seats. A spokesman for the military junta, Colonel Ye Htut, said the NLD had appeared to prevail in rural as well as urban areas.

"Any government that is formed according to the constitution will be strong and stable. It is totally up to the elected members (of the new legislature). They can move as quickly as they like and take power," another military spokesman, Col U Kyaw Sunn, said.

Col Ye Htut said the new parliament also would decide whether the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) would continue to exist. "The army will abide by the new constitution," he said.

Burma's Deputy Foreign Minister U Aung Kyaw said SLORC had already honoured its pledge to hold successful, free and fair elections. But SLORC would still carry on its duty of keeping law and order, he said.

At a separate news conference, Col U Kyaw Sunn said he did not think the poll result reflected public resentment against SLORC. The people simply wanted change, and therefore voted for the NLD which featured a lot of new faces at a time when people were fed up with old faces, he said.

SLORC would transfer executive power to the constitutionally-approved government in accordance with the law, said Deputy Foreign Minister U Aung Kyaw.

Government officials were adamant that SLORC's mission was accomplished and now the elected parliamentarians would decide among themselves what type of system, or administration, they would pursue. They defined SLORC's role as "safeguarding law and order," and "refereeing" the peaceful polls.

Deputy Foreign Minister U Aung Kyaw said earlier yesterday that the new parliament's role remained undetermined. There must be "some boundary, some rules," he said, adding that SLORC would set them.

But Col U Kyaw Sunn said "a mandate has been obtained" and that the junta would keep its promise to "hand over power to a constitutionally formed government. We won't impose any guidelines. It is totally up to the elected members of parliament," Col Ye Htut said, adding:

"If we offer guidelines, we will be imposing our will on them and this is what the SLORC has no intention to do." He said parliament would write the constitution, decide whether to adopt it directly or hold a referendum, and a government would then be formed.

Deputy Foreign Minister U Aung Kyaw said the government would review the order of "restriction" imposed on Aung San Suu Kyi. The daughter of Burma's independence hero Aung San, and outspoken critic of the military regime, Ms Suu Kyi has been under house arrest since July 20 last year. [passage omitted]

"First of all we are going to release all the political prisoners including Aung San Suu Kyi and Tin U," Myint U, a League official, said when asked what the party would do if it scored a commanding victory. He said the military might release Ms Suu Kyi "after one month. As soon as we can form a government."

Myint U said the party wanted to temporarily adopt the constitution Burma had after its independence from Britain in 1948. From then until a military coup in 1962, Burma had been a democratic, multi-party state.

"It is an excellent day for Burma. We are making a new history I hope," said Bahan, an executive committee member of the National League contacted in Rangoon. "We had expected a win but not so much of a landslide as this," he said. "We hope with this mandate by the people we can go on to change to a democratic system very easily and peacefully," he added.

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## 'No Conditions' on Power Transfer

*BK2805135190 Hong Kong AFP in English 1351 GMT 28 May 90*

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Rangoon, May 28 (AFP)—The party of an opposition leader under house arrest has apparently won Burma's general elections and power will be handed over with no strings attached, officials of the ruling junta said here Monday. They said the new parliament would be independent and unrestricted in writing a constitution, after which a government would be formed. Their comments seemed to confirm a dramatic turnaround in strife-torn Burma.

People cheered in the capital's streets late Sunday after elections designed to bring democracy and end almost 30 years of dictatorship.

The question was whether the generals who seized power 20 months ago to quash nationwide protest demonstrations would step down.

The balloting became an outpouring of support for Aung San Suu Kyi, 44, daughter of Burmese founding father Aung San and the current symbol of change.

Her National League for Democracy (NLD) party had won about 100 of 485 parliamentary seats and the trend pointed to it taking two-thirds of the vote, said Colonel Ye Htut, an information official of the junta, or State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC). Col. Ye Htut's comments to reporters were the first by a SLORC official on the ballot results.

Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, the rallying figure for pro-democracy students and activists before and after the coup, was placed under house arrest in July for allegedly inciting unrest, but was never officially charged. Her detention, and waves of arrests of political dissidents, drew Western condemnation and charges by diplomats that Burma's generals were an oppressive regime desperate to keep power.

But Kyaw San, head of the junta's Information Committee, said the SLORC was committed to transferring power with no conditions.

Deputy Foreign Minister Ohn Gyaw had said earlier Monday that the new parliament's role remained undetermined. There must be "some boundary, some rules," he said, adding that the SLORC would set them.

But Mr. Kyaw San said "a mandate has been obtained" and that the junta would keep its promise to "hand over power to a constitutionally formed government."

"We won't impose any guidelines. It is totally up to the elected members of parliament," Col. Ye Htut said, adding: "If we offer guidelines, we will be imposing our will on them and this is what the SLORC has no intention to do." He said parliament would write the constitution, decide whether to adopt it directly or hold a referendum, and a government would then be formed.

Western diplomats have said that the SLORC mistrusted civilian politicians and would prolong the process of writing a constitution to maintain power. But a diplomat said Monday that "what looked to be a fraudulent election started to be good at least in part. One is in a different ballgame now, and that is a surprise," he said.

Col. Ye Htut said the 93 parties running were similar, but the NLD won as it had new faces. He denied the SLORC had intimidated the people and that the vote was against the generals. The National Unity Party (NUP), believed to be pro-military, has won no seats yet.

Official Radio Rangoon has only anounced 20 results, 18 of them for the NLD and two for smaller opposition groups.

Col. Ye Htut said his results were unofficial, therefore not binding, but did include urban as well as rural areas.

Official results will take three weeks. Unofficial results by one Western embassy show the NLD taking at least 310 seats.

NLD figures show 40 of Rangoon's 61 seats already won, with 58 expected to be taken, all 13 seats in southeast Tenasserim Division, 17 of 20 in southeast Mon State, 12 of 35 in northeast Shan State, 20 of 49 in the crucial rice-growing Irawaddy Division, two of 39 in Magwe, and 14 of 48 in Pegu.

The generals seized power in September 1988 and have cracked down since in what they called a four-part plan to restore law and order ahead of elections.

Myint Swe, an NLD information official, said the junta had "finally responded to the call of mass popular demand" in allowing free and fair elections. He said the NLD would win a clear majority and would move to get a constitution adopted and form a government within two months. Mr. Myint Swe said he expected the NLD to garner about 75 percent of both the rural and urban vote.

Eighty percent of Burma's 40 million people work as rice farmers.

The last multi-party general elections were in 1960. General Ne Win seized power in 1962 and ruled under his Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) until the 1988 unrest.

### Phone Interview With NLD Leader

*BK2905115790 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1400 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Dear listeners, the following is a telephone interview conducted about four hours ago with U Kyi Maung, leader of the National League for Democracy, by U Aung Myint Tun of the BBC.

[Begin recording] [Aung Myint Tun] What is the situation in Yangon [Rangoon] following the elections yesterday—on Sunday [27 May]?

[Kyi Maung] Our National League for Democracy [NLD] contested 59 seats [in Rangoon], and according to reports in hand, we have won about 50 so far and expect to win all of the seats. Overall, for the whole country, we learned that we have also won all of the seats in Mandalay.

[Aung Myint Tun] Yes, I see. By win, do you mean that the results have already been announced officially or does it mean that you, U Kyi Maung, and your colleagues have calculated and are certain of winning?

[Kyi Maung] Just half an hour ago, a friend of mine who was running for a fraternal party in Mandalay told me during a chat that the NLD has won all of the seats in Mandalay.

[Aung Myint Tun] Let me seek further clarification on that point. By win, do you mean that it has officially been announced?

[Kyi Maung] The Elections Commission has to first make the calculations before announcing the result officially. For example, it announces the number of eligible voters, the actual voter turnout, and the votes won by individual candidates. The commission includes in the total the votes cast by constituents elsewhere. It then announces the details of, say six candidates, who won the most votes, officially declares the winner, and also announces the percentage of the votes received, and this means it will take, I think, a further three or four more days to announce the official result.

[Aung Myint Tun] I see. This means, when you said you have won, you mean the results were calculated by you.

[Kyi Maung] No, no, we do not make any calculations. I am telling you what our representatives there have reported to us.

[Aung Myint Tun] I see.

[Kyi Maung] They only informed us about their victories, the votes they received, and the number of votes that the other well-known parties won.

[Aung Myint Tun] Yes, I see. I now have an idea about Yangon and Mandalay. About the other big cities...

[Kyi Maung] [interrupting] According to the news we have received, the NLD won 17 seats out of 20 in Mon State. We understand that the remaining three seats were won by the Mon National League for Democracy. According to the news we have received so far, we have not lost any seat. According to the news from Ayeyarwady [Irrawaddy] Division, we already know the results for about 20 seats out of the about 50 seats at stake, and we have won all of them.

[Aung Myint Tun] Do you have any other information to give about the other divisions?

[Kyi Maung] The other results are also flowing in slowly.

[Aung Myint Tun] So, when can we have a general picture about the results that are coming in gradually?

[Kyi Maung] Yes, U Aung Myint Tun, the results we have told you are just general and only those announced by the commission...

[Aung Myint Tun] [interrupting] That was not what I meant by my question. What I meant was that you already know the results from Pathein [Bassein], Mon State, Mandalay, and Yangon. When will you—U Kyi Maung and your party—know about the results from the other regions?

[Kyi Maung] We will know when the commission announces them. I think we will know in about five days.

[Aung Myint Tun] Yes, I see. Depending on the overall results for upper and lower Burma you have received from the various regions, what do you, U Kyi Maung, think that the outcome of this election will be?

[Kyi Maung] From the results so far, I see a unanimous support of the people for the NLD. [end recording]

### NLD Claims 322 Parliament Seats

*BK2905133090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1306 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] Rangoon, May 29 (AFP)—Burma's National League for Democracy (NLD) Party led by detained opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi said Tuesday [29 May] it had captured 322 seats in Sunday's general elections. If confirmed, the unofficial results claimed by NLD officials here would give the party a resounding majority in the 485-seat parliament.

Official results reported so far by state-run Radio Rangoon are for only 43 seats, with the NLD winning 41 and smaller opposition parties the other two. The radio's results are for 39 out of the 61 seats in Rangoon and four in Pegu, some 130 kilometers (80 miles) north of here.

Officials from the junta which seized power in a September 1988 coup to crush a nationwide pro-democracy movement have admitted that the NLD was likely to emerge as a clear victor in what were Burma's first multi-party elections in 30 years.

Military Government Spokesman Colonel Ye Htut told a press conference here Monday that he expected the NLD to take about two-thirds of the vote nationwide, in the cities as well as in the villages where 80 per cent of Burma's 40 million people live.

One NLD victory widely seen as significant was in Hmawbi township of Rangoon where Radio Rangoon reported that NLD member Khin Maung Tun defeated Tha Kyaw, the chairman of the National Unity Party (NUP). The NUP is believed to be pro-military and the descendant of the Burma Socialist Programme Party which was Rangoon's ruling party for 26 years until former strongman General Ne Win, who seized power in a 1962 military coup, was forced to step down during the 1988 unrest.

Observers noted that the Hmawbi township has a large military community, housing a major Air Force base, the Rangoon Army Division Headquarters and one of the country's two military academies.

44-year-old Aung San Suu Kyi, the daughter of Burma's independence hero Aung San, has been under house arrest since July for inciting unrest. She has not been formally charged.

The four results in Pegu announced Tuesday by Radio Rangoon were the first from outside the capital.

## Cambodia

### UN Team Arrives To Study Repatriation Issue

*BK2505120090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1147 GMT 25 May 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 26 (AFP)—A team of United Nations experts arrived here Friday [25 May] to look into repatriation and rehabilitation ahead of an eventual solution to the Cambodian conflict and a U.N. role here, aid officials said. The team is led by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and includes representatives of the United Nations Development Programme, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Food Programme. The officials arrived in the Cambodian capital from Ho Chi Minh City on a two week technical mission, a U.N. official here said.

The mission is the third to visit Phnom Penh this year to examine different aspects of Cambodian society and determine a strategy for a future U.N. presence here. The first two missions looked at Cambodia's infrastructure, communications and administrative structures. All three teams have been sent following a request earlier this year by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—which is currently debating the Cambodian issue at a meeting in New York.

The 28-member team, including 18 people who arrived here Friday and 10 Phnom Penh-based experts, is led by Darioush Bayandor from Iran and will spend much of its time travelling in western Cambodia, which will be most affected by an influx of refugees when peace comes, local UNHCR Chief Walter Irvine said. He said the delegation, mainly comprising technical experts, would travel to Battambang, Pursat and Banteay Meanchey and examine all aspects of the integration of refugees and the logistics of a large repatriation and rehabilitation programme in Cambodia. He said the team would examine the movement of people into villages and the question of integration from the point of view of health care, education and agriculture. The results would be encapsulated in a report, Mr. Irvine said.

More than 300,000 Cambodian refugees currently live in camps in Thailand close to border with Cambodia. The camps are mostly affiliated to one of the three resistance groups fighting the Phnom Penh government—the non-communist groups led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann and the communist Khmer Rouge. The government here has said that in the event of free and fair elections being held here, only Cambodians living in Cambodia would be eligible to vote.

## Hun Sen Reportedly in Hanoi for Talks 25 May

*BK2505110290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1046 GMT 25 May 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 25 (AFP)—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen was in Hanoi Friday [25 May] for talks with his Vietnamese allies ahead of a scheduled meeting with resistance leaders next month, an East European diplomat said. Mr. Hun Sen left for the Vietnamese capital on May 19 and was to return here Saturday, the diplomat said. Vietnam's ambassador to Cambodia Ngo Dien was also in Hanoi, according to the Vietnamese embassy here. During his stay, Mr. Hun Sen would almost certainly have met Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach who returned home from a European tour earlier this week, the diplomat said.

There has been no official mention here of an overseas trip by the premier. Foreign ministry officials would not confirm that Mr. Hun Sen was in Hanoi, but an official said he was "not in Phnom Penh."

The East European diplomat said the Hanoi talks would most likely focus on the latest peace moves for Cambodia, including meetings due in Tokyo the first week in June between Mr. Hun Sen and the leaders of the two non-communist resistance factions, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former premier Son Sann. They were also expected to include discussion of the talks held earlier this month in Beijing between Vietnamese and Chinese officials on bilateral relations and the Cambodia issue, including a cease-fire. China backs the third and most powerful group in Cambodia's resistance coalition, the Khmer Rouge.

Vietnamese troops ousted the Khmer Rouge from Phnom Penh in January 1979 after nearly four years of rule that left hundreds of thousands of Cambodians dead. Hanoi installed the current government and Vietnamese troops were stationed in this country until last September when Hanoi announced that the last of its soldiers had left the country. The guerrillas dispute the announcement.

Reports from Bangkok have said that a cease-fire agreement is likely to be signed at the Tokyo meeting and Prince Sihanouk has made an announcement to the same effect. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said he could not confirm that a cease-fire accord would be signed at Tokyo. But he confirmed that Mr. Hun sen would attend the meet and said that "in principle we are for a cease-fire and non-supply of arms (from overseas) to all sides." A diplomat stressed that any cease-fire must first have the approval of Vietnam and China and predicted that "after a Tokyo agreement the military aspect will be overshadowed by internal political efforts."

## Cease-Fire Between Factions Said 'Certain'

*OW2705111890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1050 GMT 27 May 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 27 KYODO—Four warring Cambodian factions are certain to sign a ceasefire agreement when they meet in Tokyo next week, the first major breakthrough toward a complete settlement of the 11-year fighting, an informed source here said Sunday. The Phnom Penh government and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk have already agreed on a ceasefire, said the source close to top Cambodian leaders. The ceasefire agreement between Sihanouk and Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government, will be endorsed by leaders of two other guerrilla groups in Sihanouk's government—Khieu Samphan and Son Sann—to make it a four-party accord, according to the source.

The source said Khieu Samphan and Son Sann will fly to Tokyo to join in the peace negotiations which are set for June 4-5. The meeting, hosted by the Japanese Government, may be extended to give time to the Cambodians to discuss details of a draft of the agreement before they officially sign it, according to the source. The source said Sihanouk and the Hun Sen government have already worked out a fresh peace proposal for the Tokyo meeting.

While Sihanouk calls for a ceasefire in the five-page peace initiative, the Hun Sen government refers to the ceasefire as putting an end to hostilities and war among the Cambodians, according to the source. These are minor differences in wording and it is certain that they will reach agreement on a ceasefire, the source said.

If so, this will be the first substantial progress in two years' bilateral, regional and international efforts to bring peace to this war-ravaged Indochina country. No progress had been made during several previous rounds of Cambodian peace negotiations that began near Jakarta in July 1988.

The Tokyo meeting was proposed by Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan during his visit to Japan last month as his latest attempt to help the Cambodians end the war at the negotiating table.

As Hun Sen appeared more optimistic about the outcome of the Tokyo talks, Sihanouk downplayed the significance by saying an agreement between the two would not be honored by the Khmer Rouge, militarily the strongest of three guerrilla forces in the coalition government led by the former monarch.

The source said the Hun Sen government and Sihanouk have not reached agreement yet, however, on how the United Nations should be involved in monitoring a ceasefire after its implementation. They are still studying details of the U.N.'s involvement, the source said.

The source also said Hun Sen, in yet another gesture of compromise, is expected to accept the Khmer Rouge as a full partner in a Supreme National Council proposed to be set up as an interim administration pending general elections to choose a future Cambodian government. In what was interpreted as Phnom Penh's softening stance, Hun Sen said earlier this month that a settlement of the Cambodian problem requires the participation of the Khmer Rouge, but added that the extreme leftist group should be prevented from taking power again.

More than one million Cambodians were killed or died in labor camps during the Khmer Rouge's four-year rule, according to Western reports. The Khmer Rouge government was toppled by Vietnamese troops in January 1979.

### Sihanouk To Resume Resistance Leadership

*OW2905062390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0550 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] Bangkok, May 29 KYODO—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has decided to resume the presidency of the Cambodia resistance coalition government in order to represent it at a new round of meetings in Tokyo with Phnom Penh government Premier Hun Sen, a high-ranking Cambodian resistance source said Tuesday. Sihanouk made the decision last week and informed leaders of the other factions in his alliance, as well as Thai and Japanese officials here, the source said.

According to the source, Sihanouk said he is resuming the leadership because he wants to make the Tokyo meeting, scheduled for June 4-5, a success as planned by the host, Japan, and Thailand, a strong supporter of the meeting. He said Thailand made it clear to him that his presence in Tokyo as head of the resistance side was imperative to the peace process to end the 11-year-old Cambodia conflict, according to the source.

As the president of the resistance government, he will also be in a proper position to have an audience with Emperor Akihito during his visit to Tokyo, Sihanouk was quoted as saying.

The Tokyo meeting between Sihanouk and Hun Sen is expected to result in the signing of an agreement on a general framework for a ceasefire in Cambodia. The document is likely to be countersigned by leaders of the other resistance factions as well, the source said.

Sihanouk is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo via Beijing on Saturday. On Tuesday, he left his western Cambodian residence in Oddar Meanchey for Bangkok and is leaving here for Beijing Wednesday, an official in his office here said.

### Sihanouk on Khmer Rouge's 'More Flexible Line'

*BK2905030190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 May 90 p 4*

[By Jacques Bekaert in Phum Sereipheap, Cambodia]

[Text] The Khmer Rouge, long considered the major obstacle to peace in Cambodia, has adopted a new, more flexible line, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said in an interview.

"Khieu Samphan came to see me last Thursday and told me it was time to show flexibility," the prince said in a four-hour interview in this village in Oddar Meanchey Province. "He even encouraged me to be generous towards the other side, saying that in order to solve the problem we must give something to Hun Sen and the other side," Prince Sihanouk said.

Not only did the Khmer Rouge sign the document agreeing to a ceasefire in Cambodia, a text presented to them and other Cambodian factions by Defence Minister General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, but they have also shown flexibility in other areas. Prince Sihanouk said Khmer Rouge commander Son Sen told him his party "would be satisfied with the boundaries of Cambodia as existing in 1969." The attempt by Pol Pot troops in 1977-78 to recapture what was once "Low Cambodia," the Kampuchea Kraom (now southern Vietnam), led to the Vietnamese military invasion of December, 1978, and the overthrow of the Khmer Rouge regime.

Asked why the sudden flexibility on the part of the Khmer Rouge, the prince said: "They are in daily contact with the Chinese. While they are no puppets of Beijing they will certainly not decide anything against the will of China. "When it comes to Cambodia, the point of view of China and that of the Khmer Rouge coincide," Prince Sihanouk said.

Asked if Khmer Rouge flexibility could be the result of some secret pact between China and the Khmer Rouge, the prince claims he has not been told of such a deal.

Reliable sources in the Chinese capital claim further meetings are still necessary to reestablish normal relations between Hanoi and Beijing.

"The ceasefire, since it will not be monitored by anyone, will be difficult to implement deep inside Cambodia," said the prince. "The Khmer Rouge is especially active in the villages, in the countryside. They are still believers of the Mao Zedong doctrine, that the countryside should surround the towns." The document, signed in preparation for the Tokyo meeting, asks for a ceasefire to be in place and "self restraint" while waiting for another round of the Paris conference and the establishment of an International Control Commission [ICC]. Obviously, it will be a slow process.

After Tokyo, Thailand and Japan will have to explain to all parties concerned, including the other ASEAN countries, Australia, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the UN secretary-general and Vietnam what has been accomplished in the Japanese capital.

The Paris conference will have to decide the ICC's composition, financing and specific role.

Why [as published] many things can happen in the meantime, the prince said: "The peace process is irreversible and only Thailand, which has good contacts with every side of the conflict, can put it on the right track."

The only person with strong reservations about the Tokyo document was prime Minister Son Sann. "Mr Son Sann is a very honest man. I will never forget what he did in the past for Cambodia, for myself.

"But I told him we have to be flexible now. The trend today is to peace. Which is good. We have to be wise, reasonable, soft," said the prince. "I explained that if he refused to sign he will be left alone," the prince added.

Prince Sihanouk is convinced his chances to go back to Cambodia are real, even after the abrupt refusal expressed by Phnom Penh to his recent offer to travel to both sides of Cambodia and help reconstruction of the country. "Everybody has accepted the idea of a Supreme Council of which I will be the chairman.

"I will go back as chairman of the Supreme Council," the prince said, adding he believes the council could be set up before the next General Assembly of the United Nations, so as to solve the question of the Cambodian seat.

He said he would go to New York as chairman of the council.

Although the peace process appears irreversible, many serious problems remain, the prince said, including the question of Cambodia's borders. "We have evidence border markers have been moved deeper inside Cambodia by Vietnam. We must return to the 1969 frontiers," he said. "A border that had been recognised by most major powers, as well as by the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and Mr Pham Van Dong himself, at least in 1970," he said.

### 'Heavy Fighting' Reported Near Kompong Speu

*BK2605124890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 26 May 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 26 (AFP)—Heavy fighting has been reported in the nearby Province of Kompong Speu and the atmosphere in the provincial capital has been "very tense" in the past three weeks, an overseas aid worker said here Saturday.

The worker, quoting information given him by a representative of the governor of Kompong Speu earlier this month, said government forces had abandoned the Srok Oral District northwest of the town to resistance guerrillas about 12 days ago. But a government spokesman here said the situation in and around Kompong Speu, a town just 50 kilometres (30 miles) west of the Cambodian capital, was "not serious."

The aid worker added that he had heard a lot of shelling coming from the area on Friday and said the army might have regained control from the resistance guerrillas, believed to be Khmer Rouge fighters. He also said there had been heavy fighting about 10 days ago in the Srok Kong Pisei District just seven kilometres (four miles) from Kompong Speu. "It was the closest, most intense fighting I've ever heard," in the 18 months since he arrived in Kompong Speu, the aid worker said.

He said government forces had fired five or six artillery rounds a minute for about two hours, but added that the area had since been quiet. But the government spokesman said that while there had been some fighting in Kompong Speu Province "it's not serious. It's normal activity of the enemy. We can push out all the attempts of the Khmer Rouge who want to make trouble against our people in the countryside," he added.

The aid worker said he did not think Kompong Speu was threatened. "I really don't think they (the resistance guerrillas) can hold it." But he said "it's been very tense in Kompong Speu in the last three weeks." He also said the district hospital had been placed on full alert about two weeks ago but there had not been any great influx of war wounded.

The Khmer Rouge guerrillas operating in the province are able to move so far from their bases on the Thai-Cambodian border by travelling through the jungle-clad Cardamom Mountains.

### VODK Criticizes Nguyen Co Thach Remark

*BK2605090290 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 May 90*

[Unattributed article: "Only After Vietnam Accepts UN Supervision on the Total Withdrawal of All Categories of Aggressor Vietnamese Forces from Cambodia and the Dissolution of Its Aggressor Regime in Cambodia Can the Cambodian Problem Be Resolved"]

[Text] Recently in Bangkok, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach lied, saying that he could see light at the end of the tunnel for the settlement of the Cambodian problem, which was caused by the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Cambodia.

People have kept asking: How can there be light at the end of the tunnel when earlier in Hanoi, the Vietnamese leaders ordered Heng Samrin to reiterate their objection to the UN role in the settlement to end the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia, particularly the UN role of verifying the withdrawal of all aggressor Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and in organizing a free and democratic election in Cambodia?

At present, the world community has come to the conclusion that the Cambodian problem can be resolved only by sending a UN control mechanism to inspect the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and by allowing the United Nations to directly supervise free and democratic election in Cambodia following the total withdrawal of aggressor Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. Since the Hanoi authorities have rejected these key points, how can the Cambodian problem be resolved? Undoubtedly, this problem cannot be resolved.

Therefore, this remark by Nguyen Co Thach is just a deceitful propaganda ploy to fool the others that Vietnam is ready to really settle the Cambodian problem through political means or that Vietnam has changed its stance. However, this deceitful remark by Nguyen Co Thach can deceive no one. This is because everyone has heard Nguyen Co Thach utter many deceitful statements so many times before.

People in general hold that only after Vietnam agrees to allow the UN control mechanism to inspect the withdrawal of all aggressor Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and to dismantle its aggressor regime in Cambodia will they believe that Vietnam has really changed its stance. Only then can the Cambodian problem be resolved.

### Hanoi Reportedly Extends Curfew in Phnom Penh

*BK2805095990 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 May 90*

[Text] According to a report from our clandestine resistance forces on the Phnom Penh battlefield, following frequent bombings of various dwellings of the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets in the middle of Phnom Penh city, particularly the explosion of 12 bombs on the night of 9 May in various strategic areas held by the Vietnamese troops and their puppet lackeys, the aggressor Hanoi authorities panicked. They ordered their puppets to apply strict martial law by extending the curfew from 6:00 PM to 6:00 AM. Anyone daring to break this dusk-to-dawn curfew will be shot to death.

The ordinary people, foreigners, some Eastern European diplomats, and low-ranking puppet officials in Phnom Penh are all very angry with the aggressor Hanoi authorities and their puppet lackeys because of the miserable living conditions, strict control over their movements, and constant insecurity. Now that the Vietnamese enemies have imposed strict martial law, our people and the urban residents have become even more enraged. They keep asking why there must be such strict martial law when everyone is suffering so badly. The people continue to pray for the resistance forces to attack the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets and quickly liberate Phnom Penh.

## Laos

### Kaysone Phomvihan Speaks at Ho Chi Minh Rally

*BK2505151390 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21 May 90 pp 1-3*

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, delivered at a mass meeting held in Hanoi on 18 May to commemorate President Ho Chi Minh's 100th birth anniversary]

[Text] Respected and beloved Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]; respected presidium of the meeting; beloved comrades and friends:

Today, we, the high-level party-government delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], are overwhelmingly elated to attend this solemn ceremony to commemorate the 100th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh, the national liberation hero and great cultural activist of Vietnam and of the world, on the land of heroic Vietnam—the birthplace of the respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh.

From this grand rostrum, the high-level party-government delegation of the LPDR would like, on behalf of the multiethnic Lao people, to express our wholehearted gratitude and sacred esteem to Uncle Ho. We would like to extend our warm salutations and congratulations as well as our intimate feelings to the majestic and honorable CPV and fraternal heroic Vietnamese people.

Beloved comrades and friends, President Ho Chi Minh was the national liberation hero, great cultural activist of Vietnam and of the world, and outstanding revolutionary fighter of the international communist and workers movement. His great contributions to the national liberation movement, his patriotism and love of the people, his kindness, and his pure spirit of international solidarity were extremely and indescribably profound and enormous. President Ho Chi Minh always harmoniously combined genuine patriotism with pure internationalism. He paid attention to wholeheartedly following and supporting the national liberation struggles of all oppressed peoples throughout the world. He formulated an alliance of colonized countries and wrote an article on the verdict against colonialism even when it still remained powerful. He himself mobilized and organized the Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian peoples and all other peoples oppressed by the imperialists to triumphantly fulfill that verdict, thereby totally dismantling colonialism and causing neocolonialism to gradually disintegrate. That was his great contribution to all oppressed and exploited peoples throughout the world. Therefore, it can be said that for national liberation movements, Ho Chi Minh was both a leader and faithful comrade-in-arms. He distinctively separated colonialist imperialists from progressive people in the imperialist countries, and he himself was one of the persons who contributed to the founding of the French Communist Party. To the proletariat throughout the world, he was an intimate brother and faithful comrade-in-arms. He once said: "All proletariat in the four directions are brothers."

President Ho Chi Minh was a talented strategist and, at the same time, a capable organizer. He constantly studied, invented, and sought ways to march forward and to find the most appropriate and effective methods for the revolution. Under all circumstances he remained persistent and skillful, and he correctly predicted all the turning points in history. That was why he was able to lead the Vietnamese revolution to overcome the red storm and to score such a great victory.

The organizational strength of President Ho Chi Minh lay in his close relationship with the people, for he regarded them as his primary strength. He profoundly believed in the strength of the people and always regarded them as the decisive force in the revolution. He was consistently concerned about the people and educated them, mobilized them, and nourished their strength. He paid attention to helping old people, taking care of children, liberating women, and loving combatants. He paid attention to building a great united front among the entire masses, the people's administrative powers, and the armed forces which genuinely came from, worked for, and served the people. His slogan of "unity, unity, great unity and success, success, great success" guided the close combination between the strength of the entire Vietnamese people, the strength of the alliance of the three Indochinese peoples, and the strength of the epoch. The strength of that unity subsequently became a strong and powerful force which managed to defeat all large and notorious aggressive enemies.

President Ho Chi Minh's deeds clearly reflected his revolutionary qualifications. He always adhered to the revolutionary ideals of liberating the country and people. He possessed the quality and kind spirit of a great leading intellectual and never wavered when confronted with a red storm. He possessed clear-cut and firm views and initiatives. He absolutely believed in the victory of the revolutionary cause. He symbolized the spirit of persistence, dedication, thrift, and loyalty, and he worked without asking for compensation. He always was inquisitive and creative when opposing bad habits, conservativeness, retardation, haste, and objectivism. After the party became a ruling party, he uncompromisingly fought against bureaucratic acts, greed, corruption, extravagance, and other acts which he regarded as another form of enemy and the greatest dangers to the ruling party. President Ho Chi Minh embodied the harmonious unification between the country and the people, between the multiethnic people and the classes, between nationalism and internationalism, between the highest party and state leader and a good citizen, between a revolutionary fighter and a leading intellectual, and between a revolutionary theoretician and a poet. President Ho Chi Minh was a great yet simple and polite man who remained close to the people of all strata. He was a composed, strict man, yet an open-minded revolutionary who was respected and feared by his enemies. He was firm strategically and skillful and courteous tactically. He was a learned person who remained extremely humble and listened to views expressed by other people. He was far-sighted and extremely meticulous, and paid special attention to the well-being of all people.

Beloved comrades and friends, looking back on history we can see that when the three Indochinese peoples were deeply buried in the state of enslavement, many children of the these fraternal peoples rose up to heroically fight against the aggressive enemies. Nonetheless, that struggle was barbarously suppressed.

Faced with such developments, President Ho Chi Minh left his country and travelled around the world. He finally discovered a correct national liberation path; the path of the proletarian revolution. He then said: "At present, there are many theories and many doctrines, but the most genuine, certain, and revolutionary doctrine of them all is Marxism-Leninism." He made great efforts to wholeheartedly study and introduce Marxism-Leninism into the three fraternal countries—Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. From then on, the revolution in the three fraternal countries was guided by one thought, to march forward to victory. President Ho Chi Minh founded the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP] as a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, which was the predecessor of the CPV, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP]. Following this, the national salvation struggles waged by the peoples in the three countries were guided by a firm leader. As a result, the three Indochinese peoples became very close physically and spiritually. They gradually overcame numerous difficulties and trials and proceeded to score glorious victories. The three countries have subsequently regained independence and freedom, and their peoples are now building a new, prosperous, and happy life.

As for our Lao revolution, Uncle Ho's revolutionary line of thinking and spirit acted as a torch illuminating our path. This line was the source for mobilizing the strength of unity among the multiethnic Lao people. During the period when the Lao revolution was still very weak, Uncle Ho was very concerned about us and gave us direction at all times. He constantly said: "We must hold aloft a sense of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance, and strength by ourselves." He stressed: "Only by holding aloft a sense of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance, and strength will the revolution rapidly develop and the international solidarity become firm."

While the resistance movements of the three Indochinese peoples grew stronger and developed, at the second congress of the ICP convened in February 1951, being far-sighted and showing talented leadership, President Ho Chi Minh recommended that the congress established a party in each of the three countries. The correct and historic decision adopted on that recommendation served to further enhance the spirit of independence and sovereignty and a high sense of responsibility of the revolutionaries in each country toward the destiny of their respective countries. That decision also served to encourage the national liberation struggles of the peoples in the three Indochinese countries to develop further and to leap forward.

Uncle Ho always reminded us that: Since the revolution must be carried out by the Lao people, we must keep close contact with them; go down to the grass roots; and give priority to the tasks of educating, training, mobilizing, and organizing them. Uncle Ho instructed us to consistently pay attention to the solidarity among Lao multiethnic people.

In every period of Laos' revolution, Uncle Ho and his close students such as comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Vo Nguyen Giap held consultations and exchanged views with us on the construction of revolutionary foundation and strongholds, expanding liberated areas, organizing armed forces, mobilizing the people in the enemy-controlled areas to support our struggles, and implementing national reconciliation.

Uncle Ho told us that we must cling tightly to our tactics and formulate a versatile and flexible strategy. Because of this teaching the Lao revolution was able to survive through the three periods of unification with the adversaries, thus scoring bigger victories and eventually the final one.

Uncle Ho attached special significance to the assistance to build internal strength for the Lao revolution and regarded it a decisive factor for the revolution's victory. He always instructed Vietnamese cadres and combatants working in Laos to keep the difficult tasks for themselves while saving the easy ones for their Lao friends, and to pay their wholehearted attention to the building and training of Lao cadres. He frequently asked: "How are the Lao party, cadres, and army growing?" This question reflects the most important objective of the assistance provided by Vietnam for Laos.

During the period of Laos's first reunification (in 1957), Uncle Ho reminded us that: "We must pay our attention to the expansion of the revolution's actual strength. The open and legal struggle is merely a supportive factor. He reiterated: "Clandestine is our strategy and open are our tactics." When the enemy betrayed the line of national reconciliation, the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party decided to divert the direction of its struggle. The world situation at that time was most confusing. Our party looked dubious to some of our friends. However, Uncle Ho reminded our fraternal countries that: "The direction of the Lao revolution is decided by the Lao party. Our only duty is to support and assist them."

Uncle Ho paid his close attention to developing and strengthening the special relations and solidarity between Vietnam and Laos and among Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. He regarded this relationship and solidarity as decisive factors for the victory of the revolution in each country. Uncle Ho said that only through solidarity and mutual assistance could the fraternal Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian peoples defeat their common enemies and obtain their respective independence and well-being.

At the meeting of representatives of the Indochinese peoples in September 1952, Uncle Ho said: "We have not yet found a replacement for the word help. Therefore, we will continue to use the word. In fact, the word help does not give the correct definition in this sense. The right word must imply the execution of the international duty toward the resistance movements in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. It is our common duty and responsibility. If the struggle in Vietnam succeeds, the struggles in Laos and Cambodia will win the victories. The victories of the struggles in Laos and Cambodia will also lead to the victory of the struggle in Vietnam. Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are the brothers of the same bloodline and family."

The aforementioned special relationship has been translated into revolutionary deeds by the peoples of the two fraternal countries. Over the past 50 years, the Vietnamese people have been sending their children to help Lao people fight for independence, freedom, and a prosperous and happy life. Many comrades have sacrificed their lives for cause of the Lao revolution and regarded Laos as their own country. The Vietnamese combatants' blood mixed with that of the Lao cadres, party members, cadres, and people which has been shed in every area in Laos for national survival.

The Lao people have contributed immeasurably to developing and strengthening the special Lao-Vietnamese relationship. They are extremely proud of the survival of the route along the western side of the Truong Son mountain range, named after Uncle Ho, despite having over a million tons of enemy bombs dropped on it. We are also proud of the route that runs along the eastern side of the mountain range for its great contribution to the liberation of Laos and South Vietnam. This special relationship has reflected Uncle Ho's special attention reserved for Lao cadres and people. I have always been deeply impressed by one of my meetings with Uncle Ho. The awfully cold weather on that day made me cough. Uncle Ho took the scraf from his neck and wrapped it around mine. The warmth I felt was indescribably thrilling. I knew then that Uncle Ho wanted to send such a warmth and his profound affection through me to Lao cadres, party members, cadres, and people.

Uncle Ho's intimacy and affection [for the Lao people] are descriptively narrated in his famous poem on the spirit of friendship between Vietnamese and Lao peoples. It is as follows:

"To loving hearts, nothing is difficult; they can climb all mountains, pass and cross all rivers. Lao-Viet love and friendship is deeper than the waters of the Hongha and Mekong Rivers." In compliance with Uncle Ho's teachings, and in remembrance of the endeavors of our heroes and the tears shed by our mothers and sisters, as well as the innumerable sacrifices made by our compatriots and comrades of our two countries, we at this respectable rally make a pledge to join with the Vietnamese in safeguarding the said special solidarity forever. The spirit of the traditional solidarity between our two peoples is invincible and will be further strengthened and developed from generation to generation.

Comrades and friends, on this visit to Vietnam our high-level party and government delegation is rejoicing over the great achievements scored by the Vietnamese in carrying out the renovation cause and over the glorious success of the eighth congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee. These achievements have correctly proven the renovation line and concrete path of advance set forth by the CPV Central Committee, headed by beloved and respected Comrade Nguyen Van Linh. They have also proven that the CPV is worthy of being a heroic and stalwart Marxist-Leninist party founded, trained, and tempered by beloved and respected President Ho Chi Minh; a party which has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the practical conditions of Vietnam and which has always upheld a spirit of responsibility for the people, classes, nation, and its international obligations. The party has reiterated the achievements scored by the Vietnamese and the path of advance of the Vietnamese revolution. It also dared to tell the truth about its mistakes and resolutely encouraged the entire party, entire people, and army to change in order to progress. The achievements have come about from the heroic spirit, creative intelligence, and capabilities of the Vietnamese who have marvelously defeated the chieftain of imperialists. They are now surmounting various obstacles, difficulties, and trials to build their prosperous and strong country and a new, plentiful, and prosperous life. We highly appreciate the achievements of the Vietnamese people. We consider those achievements a positive contribution to defending socialist fruits and to opposing the brutal attacks of the imperialists and various antisocialism powers in the present.

Our country is also comprehensively carrying out the renovation mainly aimed at developing production, improving living conditions, and promoting the rights to mastery for the multiethnic Lao people in all sectors of work of the nation. We have scored a number of achievements in the revolution's initial stage. Through the practical conditions in Laos, we see that to achieve success in the renovation, it is necessary to adhere to the path of advancing socialism adopted by the party's third and the fourth congresses. It is also necessary to creatively apply Marxism-Leninism and lessons of fraternal countries to the practical conditions of the country. The party must change its leadership to lead the renovation in the country, strengthen its organic relations with the multiethnic people, and distinguish friends from foes. They must not allow the imperialists and various antisocialism powers to take advantage of the renovation, the reform, and various difficulties to discard the socialist fruits; effect a change peacefully; and then overthrow the new system.

In the process of the national salvation struggle to defend the country and build a new system, the party, government, and people of Laos have always enjoyed sincere, vigorous, and effective support and assistance from the party, government, and fraternal people of Vietnam. On behalf of the Lao party, government, and people I would like to express profound gratitude to the party, government, and fraternal people of Vietnam for their precious support and assistance. I also would like to take this occasion to convey best regards and express sincere gratitude to disabled combatants; families of combatants who have sacrificed their lives; and fraternal Vietnamese cadres, combatants, and experts for their assistance to the Lao revolution.

Comrades and friends, on the commemoration of the 100th birth anniversary of Uncle President Ho Chi Minh, who has left us for some 20 years, we are pleased to report to you uncle, here, that we have done our best in implementing your instructions. But, we are still ashamed that we have not yet effectively and completely implemented the instructions.

At present, in light of new trials amidst a very complicated international situation, it is even more necessary for us to firmly grasp uncle's instructions in order to enhance solidarity among various forces for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress and to check the evil schemes of various imperialist and reactionary powers. Now more than ever, we pledge to do our utmost to further strengthen the special alliance and solidarity of Laos-Vietnam and Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia, and to resolutely safeguard, like the apple of our eye, the traditional relations and special solidarity—the precious heritage built by uncle.

We pledge before your soul, uncle, that we will maintain the solidarity of the entire party and the entire people, help the multiethnic Lao people to achieve a plentiful and prosperous life and have an opportunity to study, and build Laos into a prosperous and civilized country in accordance with uncle's wish. The Lao People's Revolutionary Party and multiethnic Lao people pledge to continually comply with uncle's instructions. We also pledge from this generation to the next, that we will be loyal followers of uncle's cause, the cause of which is considered the truth of independence, freedom, unification, and prosperity of the Lao people themselves.

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

Uncle Ho lasts forever in our revolutionary cause!
May the Laos-Vietnam and Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia special solidarity be everlasting!

Thank you.

## Philippines

### Ramos, Cheney Said Conspiring Against Aquino

*HK2805043290 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 28 May 90 pp 1, 2*

[By reporter Dario B. Agnote]

[Text] A document purportedly coming from the clandestine Young Officers Union (YOU) yesterday accused Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos of forming a battalion of mercenarics, with the help of U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney, to help him launch a coup against President Aquino and advance American interests in the country should he succeed.

the three-page document written in Filipino and signed by YOU spokesman Captain Carlos Maglalang who claims to be a member of the First Scout Ranger Regiment was distributed to defense reporters. It was the second document supposedly coming from the military underground in three days.

Last Friday, another document purportedly coming from the Revolutionary Alliance of the Masses-Soldiers of the Filipino People (RAM-SFP) sought to show that the military rebels have organized a high tribunal to try "enemies of the revolution" and that the tribunal has ordered the arrest and execution of banker Domingo Lee for being an alleged "top financier of the Yellow Army" and a business partner of top officials of the Aquino government.

The YOU statement said the Ramos battalion is now training somewhere in Rizal with the aid of "Oriental-looking U.S. marines" provided by Cheney. It said the rash of bombings, bomb threats and the killing of Constabulary Colonel Reynaldo Dino were part of a game plan to create an atmosphere to justify the takeover of the government by Ramos. Maglalang said the battalion is composed of common criminals, former soldiers and soldiers loyal to Ramos and is part of an "Asian Contingent" allegedly suggested by Cheney to be formed as an anti-coup force. He said Ramos will launch the coup when president Aquino leaves for Europe this July. But this is highly questionable since Mrs. Aquino has ruled out any foreign trips this year.

The authencity of the statement could not be independently verified. In the case of the RAM-SFP statement on Lee, there was no previous announcement from the group that it had organized a high tribunal on public crimes on try perceived "enemies" and pass capital sentence on them.

If the document proves authentic, it means a shift in tactics of the underground military force that almost toppled the Aquino government last December in a coup try. If its authorship is denied by the RAM-SFP, it means certain elements are out to create a situation using RAM-SFP as a scapegoat and which they could exploit for their own political ends. The same may be true with YOU's statement.

referring to the spate of bombings in Metro Manila, the statement said:

"Ang lahat ng ito'y planado, organisado at orkestrado upang lumikha ng isang sitwasyong laganap ang kaguluhan at karahasan, isang sitwasyong magpapamalas ng kawalan ng kontrol at kawalan ng kakayahang mamahala ng kasalukuyang pamahalaang sibilyan upang sa ganoon ay mapilitan itong ipagpapatuloy ang emergency powers na magtutulak sa kanya na maging lubos na mapanupil na lubhang ikabahala at ipoprotesta ng mamamayan."

"Ang mga ito'y nirekrut at ang pwersay's dagliang binuo matapos malaman ng pangkating Ramos na wala silang kohesibong pwersa sa loob ng AFP at matapos na mawalan ng lubusang kontrol ang pangkating Ramos bunga ng matagumpay na pagkontrol ng pangkating Cojuangco, Yellow Army at kasabwat nitong mersenaryong heneral sa AFP. [Everything has been planned, organized, and orchestrated to create confusion and violence. The situation would project a lack of control and capacity to govern by the present administration. Thus forcing it to perpetuate the emergency powers that will make her completely suppressive, and will cause concern and protest from the people.

They were recruited and the force was hurriedly formed after Ramos' group learned that they do not have a cohesive force in the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). His group also realized that it does not have full control of the Cojuangco camp, the Yellow Army, and its ally in the AFP who is a mercenary general.]

The idea of forming the battalion of mercenaries, Maglalang said was conceptuatlized during the Cheney's brief visit here in February. Snubbed by Aquino, Cheney met only with Ramos. Maglalang said the mercenary battalion was introduced by Ramos as a "counter-coup d'etat" force.

He claimed that some of YOU's members have "successfully infiltrated" the group now training in Rizal. He said there is now a massive recruitment going on in the AFP to join the next coup plotted by both Ramos and Cheney.

The YOU identified at least two clandestine ally groups involved in monitoring the alleged Ramos-Cheney plot to topple the Aquino government. These are the Aklasang Kabataang Lakas ng Sambayanang Pilipino (Aklas-Pilipino) [Youth Uprising, Strength of the Philippine Nation] and the Serbisyo ng Rebolusyunaryong Katalinuhan ng Kabataan. [Intellectual Youth Revolution Service]

Ramos, a strong presidential contender, has repeatedly denied any plan to take over the government. Mrs. Aquino, for her part, has expressed full confidence in Ramos.

### Ramos Terms Report 'Propaganda'

*HK2805052890 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 28 May 90*

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos today denied reports that he will lead the next coup d'etat in July. This was his reaction to a published newspaper statement by the Young Officers Union [YOU]. In a Senate conference at Camp Aguinaldo this morning, Ramos said this is pure propaganda meant to destroy the government.

[Begin Ramos recording] *As like many previous statements of YOU, I consider the latest stories about a so-called alleged Ramos-Cheney coup plot as pure propaganda, completely unfounded and contrary to facts. In the first place, we should see what the YOU realy is. It is an underground organization composed of and directed by military rebels who have hidden and gone underground to avoid the consequences of their acts under the law, which are illegal and unconstitutional. And what they have been doing, such as the death sentence on Mr. Domingo Lee, and then this latest story about an alleged plot cooked up by Mr Cheney and myself, is precisely designed to create instability among our people.* [end recording]

### Aquino on U.S. Bases Talks, Galido's Testimony

*HK2505125390 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1200 GMT 25 May 90*

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] The discussions on the U.S. bases will continue despite retired General Alejandro Galido's testimony that one U.S. intelligent agent was involved in the December 1989 failed coup. President Aquino made this statement and reiterated that she continues to believe in the U.S. support for the Philippine Constitution. She has confirmed that the United States has already sent the information on Harold Maglio. She refused to comment on the document but said that it is under the custody of the Justice Department.

[Begin recording] *The information was given to the Philippine Government through law-enforcement channels in the nature of criminal justice information passed by our country to another. As such, the understanding is for it to remain confidential. [words indistinct] that from the report it is indicated that Maglio operated on his own on the incidents concerned and that his presence was in some way connected to a plan that was aimed at acquiring significant amounts of money.* [end recording]

That was the president's statement read by Press Secretary Tomas Gomez.

### Aquino Expects ASEAN Pressure To Keep Bases

*HK2905055990 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 29 May 90 p 1.*

[By staff writer David Jude Sta. Ana]

[Text] President Aquino said yesterday that she expects pressure from neighboring countries and foreign groups for the retention of U.S. military bases in the Philippines once the formal negotiations begin next month.

But the Chief Executive said she has directed the five-man Philippine negotiating panel to give in to only one source of pressure: the Filipino people. "There may be all kinds of pressures, but the only kind of pressure that will ultimately have any direct influence in the way we address this issue would be the pressure coming from the Filipino people," Mrs. Aquino said.

The President was asked during her weekly press briefing yesterday to comment on recent reports that Japan, the Philippines' biggest trade partner and aid donor, has been pressuring her government to extend the lease on the U.S. military bases here after it expires in september 1991. The reports had it that Japan wants the Philippines to continue hosting Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base so that the United States can continue guarding the oil routes from the Indian Ocean to the China Sea and the Pacific.

Vice President Salvador Laurel had reported earlier, after a tour of Southeast Asian capitals, that leaders of Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore have expressed their preference for maintaining the bases.

"As far as pressures go, the most important pressure is from the Filipino people," Mrs. Aquino said. "We will always act according to what we believe will serve the Filipino interest."

Mrs. Aquino also said that the June talks will not deal solely with the bases issue but also the broader aspects of RP[Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. relations. She said that RP-U.S. relations will be reviewed in the light of recent world developments.

Mrs. Aquino also debunked reports that she will enter into an executive agreement with U.S. President George Bush to extend the stay of the bases. She said that the Constitution clearly requires the passage of a new treaty to cover continued foreign military presence on Philippine soil.

Mrs. Aquino said that the talks may start in late June or July, depending on the preparedness of the U.S. panel headed by Bush's special negotiator Richard Armitage.

## Manglapus Clarifies Call for Bases Referendum

*HK2805044490 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0220 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus clarified yesterday a report from Davao City quoting him as urging the holding of a referendum on the United States military bases in the Philippines. Manglapus said that he did not exactly call for the holding of the referendum, adding that it can only be held after the Senate has ratified the treaty on the bases and only if Congress decides that a plebiscite on the treaty be held. Manglapus said that the full content of the statement before the Lion's convention was: A future U.S. military presence here is not possible except under a treaty to be ratified by the Senate and perhaps that the Congress ratifies, even ratified by the people, so that they can have the final word on the matter.

## House Progressive Bloc Urges Bases Dismantling

*HK2805052690 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] The progressive bloc in the House of Representatives called on President Aquino to dismantle the U.S. military bases in the country following alleged moves by the U.S. Congress to close down U.S. facilities in the country as soon as possible. Congressman Bonifacio Gillego of Sorsogon stated that ongoing developments in the United States as well as political changes around the world should pave the way for the Philippines to terminate the existence of U.S. bases in the country.

## Senators Want Subic Bay Opened to Other Ships

*HK2805035890 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 28 May 90 pp 1, 6*

[By staff member Johanna Son]

[Text] The Senate foreign relations committee has urged Malacanang to negotiate with the United States the entry into Subic Bay of socialist vessels, so they can be serviced by a Philippine ship repair facility near the American base. The Philippine Shipyard and Engineering Corp. (Philseco) cannot service ships from socialist countries because the Philippine government, responding to U.S. security concerns, bars their entry into the bay. Philseco's shipyard is located in Cabangon Point, Barangay Cawag in Subic, Zambales and is owned by government's National Investment Development Corp. (NIDC) and Japan's Kawawsaki Heavy Industries Ltd.

Committee chairman Sen. Leticia Shahani lamented the Executive department's "indecision" over proposals to allow socialist and "friendly" vessels to drydock at the $90 million facility, which is "not earning" due to lack of customers. "The Americans fear that even fishing vessels (entering the bay) can take pictures or spy on their base, so why don't we ask the Americans about this? Because we need cash," Shahani told the CHRONICLE.

She suggested that the policy on entry into Subic, which has caused revenue losses, be discussed in the coming bases discussions with the U.S. The foreign affairs department said in early May that the proposal is set to be elevated to the Cabinet, since the government wants to privatize the Japanese-funded Philseco.

But at last week's hearing, Defense Undersecretary Feliciano Gacis said clearance must be given "on a case to case basis" to socialist vessels and ships with socialist crews entering Subic Bay. "In that case, what rules are to be drawn up? But they're not even ready to do that," Shahani said. With the end of the Cold War, she added, Manila must allow more "liberal" access to Subic Bay.

Philseco president Feliciano Salonga supported resolutions by Shahani and Sen. Orlando Mercado calling for freer entry into Subic, and batted for carte blanche authority to service foreign ships.

The senators said the government's record in running Philseco was significant in the light of proposals that Subic, when returned to Manila, should be converted into a ship repair complex.

The government also faces problems in privatizing Philseco, since it has to get the clearance of Japan, which funded Philseco through an Overseas Economic Commitment Fund (OECF) loan. The loan accord states that Philseco may not be used for military purposes, which means it cannot repair military vessels. The finance department has sought the DFA's [Department of Foreign Affairs] opinion on getting clearance from the Japanese government before the bidding, and "exploring whether there is room for loosening" the restriction on servicing military vessels in order to attact more bidders. In a May 8 letter to the DOF [Department of Finance], DFA Assistant Secretary Edgardo Kalaw recommended the bid's deferment, as requested by Tokyo, until these two issues are decided by Malacanang. He reported that even if the OECF loan had been fully paid, the ban on Philseco's military use would stay.

"Naturally, the price of Philseco could increase if we can clear the use of the facilities for socialist commercial vessels," wrote Kalaw.

### Revenue From Soviet Vessels Cited

*HK2505114590 Quezon City MALAYA in English 25 May 90 p 6*

[By Romy Tangbawan]

[Text] While the Philipine Shipyard and Engineering Co. [Philesco] in Subic Bay is earning about $4 million each year in projects for the Americans, it may be losing an opportunity to earn much more by refusing the entry of Soviet vessels, Sen. Leticia Shahani (LDP) [Struggle of Philippine Democrats] said yesterday.

Shahani, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, said Singapore, although it is continuously bringing up the Soviet threat in the ASEAN region, is reaping $50 million yearly by servicing Soviet vessels.

Under an existing Philippine government policy, Soviet flag vessels are allowed to be serviced in local shipyards, except in Philseco because the United States, which maintains a Naval Base in Subic, does not agree to it.

"While the Philippine government has in most instances invoked security and national interest in deciding whether or not to allow vessels of certain countries to enter Subic bay for drydock and repair, this outmoded view deprives the country of vast revenue opportunities and economic gains," Shahani said.

She also said in the light of the present government policy to expand diplomatic, trade, social and cultural relations with all other countries, the government must adopt a more liberal approach on the entry of foreign ships in Subic bay. Shahani noted that since 1986, the Maritime Industry Authority and the Philseco have been pushing for a policy allowing Philseco to service Soviet vessels. However, this was disallowed upon recommendation of the Department of Foreign Affairs reportedly upon the prodding of the U.S. government.

In a resolution, Shahani asked the Senate to express its sentiment on the matter and urge the government to allow not only Soviet vessels but also those of other countries to drydock and repair at Philseco.

### Laurel on USSR, PRC Nonsupport of NPA

*HK2605080590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 26 May 90*

[By Andy Verde from Cabanatuan]

[Text] The Soviet Union and China will no longer meddle in the activities of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army in the Philippines. Vice President Salvador Laurel said this before the media in a news conference in Cabanatuan City. According to Laurel:

[Begin Laurel recording] I spoke with Soviet Union President Mikhail Gorbachev. He said the good news is that, in line with their new policy of perestroyka or glasnost, we can be assured that they will never ever meddle in our country and will not support the NPA. [end recording]

### ICO Rejects Aquino's Appeal Against MNLF

*HK2505084190 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 25 May 90 pp 1, 2*

[By reporter Maria Luz Baguioro]

[Text] The 46-member Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) [ICO] has rejected President Aquino's appeal to drop the renewed membership bid of the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) from its annual agenda, highly placed sources at the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) said yesterday.

The same sources said the separatist demands are listed as item number 36 on the provisional political agenda of the 20th OIC foreign ministerial meeting in Egypt on June 11-14.

This developed even as Mrs Aquino formally accepted the credentials of Muhammad Hassan Hamdona as the first ambassador of the state of Palestine to the Philippines, in an effort to gain the support of the Islamic nations in warding off secessionist threats from the MNLF. Manila formally recognized the state of Palestine shortly after it was declared by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in November 1988. The new ambassador was extended full diplomatic honors.

Mrs Aquino, has written Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, host of this year's OIC meeting, requesting him "to delete the Muslim question from the agenda." Aquino noted that the organization discusses the issue almost every year since 1972. Mrs Aquino's letter reiterated a request she made to Mubarak when they met during the French bicentennial celebrations in Paris last July.

A top-level Philippine mission was to leave for Egypt today to persuade Islamic nations meeting there next month to stop backing the separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), the foreign affairs department said.

The MNLF, led by the Middle East-based Nur Misuari, is to again press its longstanding bid for full membership in the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) when the group meets in Cairo.

The mission, to be led by Senator Mamintal Tamano, will lobby foreign ministers of OIC member countries, department spokesman said. They said the Philippines wanted the OIC to reject the MNLF bid, alter the Islamic group's "Critical position" toward Manila's autonomy program, and pressure separatists "to tread the path to lasting peace."

The government believes that once the key members of the Pan-Islamic organization know about the concrete steps taken to solve the Muslim question, "they will (then) move in earnest to alter their critical position and pressure (Nur) Misuari's MNLF to trek the path to lasting peace." Misuari is MNLF chairman who lives in exile in the Middle East. If not, they would "at least drop the issue from the agenda of their annual meetings, and allow for a period of moratorium, say 10 years, during which the autonomous region could be permitted the chance to address the problems of the people and pursue their aspirations."

The DFA recently said it is "not worried" about the reported support for the MNLF in the OIC.

### Manglapus To Issue Appeal

*HK2605013990 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0000 GMT 26 May 90*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus will issue an appeal to the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] during its meeting in Cairo to support Manila's position on the issue regarding Filipino Muslims. The foreign office announced that Manglapus will meet with 13 resident ambassadors of ICO member-nations on Monday [28 May]. The ambassadors, who have been invited to a luncheon at the Manila Hotel, are from Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Pakistan, Iran, Brunei, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Kuwait, and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Libya and Saudi Arabia are members of the ICO's quadripartite committee tasked to find a solution to the Muslim problem in the Philippines. It is recalled that last year Aquino wrote Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak to seek his help in deleting the Filipino Muslim issue from the ICO's agenda. Mrs. Aquino told Mubarak that this issue should not be included in the ICO agenda as the Philippines has taken measures in granting autonomy to the Muslims in Mindanao.

### Army Chief Says Coup Planned for 'Next Month'

*HK2905092190 Hong Kong AFP in English 0840 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] Manila, May 29 (AFP)—A top Armed Forces official Tuesday said right-wing mutineers were planning a seventh coup attempt against President Corazon Aquino next month, but was confident the military will crush it. "They've done it before. They've failed six times. They will fail again if they try," Major General [Maj. Gen.] Rodolfo Biazon, the Armed Forces' vice chief of staff, told reporters. "I assure our people that the constitutional democracy we would like to preserve for our people will prevail," he added.

Maj. Gen. Biazon said the military captured rebel documents showing that coup plotters will mount another attempt next month. "They planned to have it last February, but they rolled it over to March and then to April, then May. Since they couldn't do it, they are rolling it again to June," Maj. Gen. Biazon said.

Mrs. Aquino on Monday said security forces would mount checkpoints in the capital and military camps were going on alert to curb terrorist attacks.

Press reports said the paramilitary Philippine Constabulary was launching pre-emptive operations this week to prevent destabilizing moves by extremists.

Suspected communist guerillas last week assassinated a senior constabulary colonel along a busy avenue, while unidentified men exploded grenades at two banks and planted powerful explosives at two other buildings.

### Aquino Cites Safeguards Against Destabilization

*HK2505112790 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 25 May 90*

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] President Aquino today cited the importance of implementing safeguards to avoid attempts at destabilization. She referred to the warning by National Security Adviser Rafael Ileto about a series of destabilizing moves by antigovernment forces—the Moro National Liberation Front's terroristic activities as the Islamic Conference Organization's meeting draws near and attacks by communist and rightist rebels. He further said that the situation can worsen because of the drought problem and the energy crisis.

### PC-INP Chief on NPA's 'Terroristic Actions'

*HK2505105590 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1000 GMT 25 May 90*

[Text] PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief Major General Cesar Nazareno today said the recent spate of terrorist actions of the NPA [New People's Army] in Metro Manila is an indication of the growing reduction in number of rebels in the countryside. This report from Jim Bilasano:

[Begin recording] Nazareno made this assessment before the Bishops Businessmen's Conference forum at the Makati Sports Club. Nazareno said the NPA shift of emphasis on the conduct of their terrorist actions from the countryside to the urban centers is the observed trend, and the rebel two-year nationwide campaign plan against the government. He noted that the recent success of military operations against the CPP[Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA formations in Northern Luzon and in the southern part of the country are among the primary reasons for the sudden activation of the NPA armed city partisan operations. Nazareno said his command is now putting more emphasis on the preventive aspects against the recent spate of bombings and killings in Metro Manila.

From Camp Crame, this is Jim Bilasano reporting for PBS [Philippine Broadcasting Service] News. [end recording]

### Increased Security in Manila After NPA Attacks

#### Military Units Redeployed

*HK2605034590 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 26 May 90*

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] Acting Armed Forces chief General Rodolfo Biazon today ordered the redeployment of military units to man checkpoints in Manila. This follows a spate of attacks by the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army rebels. Last night, two more members of the Capital Region Command [Capcom] were killed in an ambush in Malanday, Marikina. A report said the victims were riding a Capcom car when they were attacked by CPP-NPA rebels. However, Biazon stressed that no new troops were sent to the metropolis:

[Begin Biazon recording] *This is restructuring certain organizations and redeploying certain units that can come up to the required number to put a check to this terrorist attacks.* [end recording]

General Biazon added that he was not surprised by the rebels' activities in the metropolis, such as the attacks on military personnel. He believes that the NPA wants to strengthen their movement, which has weakened in the countrysides. He cited two reasons for the NPA attacks.

[Begin Biazon recording] They are trying to [words indistinct] their part of their plans. As a matter of fact, it's supposed to be a two-year plan, beginning this year and continuing up to 1992. Also, this is a carry over of their summer offensive. [end recording]

## 2,000 From PC Deployed

*HK2805035690 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 28 May 90 p 1*

[By correspondent Noli Cabantug]

[Text] Two thousand of the Constabulary's best-trained men have begun deploying around Metro Manila to deal with terrorists who in the last five days have killed eight people, the latest a PC [Philippine Constabulary] sergeant shot in his home village in Kalookan City yesterday. Most of them come from the PC Special Action Force (PCSAF), whose army equivalent is the Scout Rangers. They have been brought from Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Tagig. Some are operating under cover, in civilian clothes.

Maj. Gen. Cesar Nazareno, chief of the PC-Integrated National Police, said his anti-terrorist force would be "highly visible," manning checkpoints, on mobile patrol or posted in groups at sensitive spots. He said the force would be "well-armed and well-equipped." The mobile-patrol fleets of the police forces and the Constabulary Highway Patrol Group (CHPG), for one thing, will be increased, he said. "We are making sure Metro Manila is well-covered, especially areas where terrorist activities have lately taken place," he said. He did not specify these places, but going by the rates of terrorist cases these should include Manila, Quezon City, Kalookan City and Navotas town.

"Our soldiers will be there 24 hours a day, within an arm's reach of the people, if anything happens," Nazareno said. Basically, they will perform police work, he said. He said they would remain on duty "for as long as the terrorists are there."

The terrorists were last seen on Sociedad St., in Bagong Barrio Kalookan City, at about 10:45 yesterday morning. Three of them shot and instantly killed Sgt. [Sergeant] Reynaldo Pascual, a 29-year-old family man from the barrio. The attackers, armed with handguns, calmly walked up to a roadside store where Pascual had been drinking with friends and started shooting at him at pointblank range. William Galario, who lives in Sociedad, said he heard one of the attackers shout afterward, "Walang makikiaiam [nobody should interfere]." The gunmen fled on foot, disappearing as they turned on Kalayaan St.

On Wednesday, also in Kalookan City, a PC colonel was killed with a daughter, two bodyguards and a pedestrian in an ambush. On Friday afternoon, two PC soldiers on patrol in a village in Marikina were waylaid in similar fashion.

In all these cases, investigators tended to suspect either rightist rebels or communist guerrillas, both of whom have publicly warned of a continuing campaign of terror in the metropolis. The communists have distributed leaflets threatening to intensify their urban operations in preparation for a general insurrection and projecting victory within the decade. Rightist rebel soldiers, on the other hand, have issued a "death warrant" against Domingo Lee, a wealthy banker supporting the government. They have judged him guilty of paying mercenaries to go after them and of economic sabotage through smuggling, cartels and dollar-salting. They have also threatened with reprisals people going into any deals with him.

## Commission Rejects Enrile's Motion for Exemption

*HK2605091090 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 26 May 90 p 7*

[By Joey Caburnida]

[Text] The Davide Commission probing into the foiled December coup yesterday denied opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile's motion to exempt him from testifying before the panel. Enrile, who is facing charges of rebellion complexed with murder and of harboring a fugitive before the Quezon City and Makati regional trial courts, filed Tuesday the motion on the ground that his testimony before the commission might be used against him in his pending trial.

The panel's ruling would compel the senator to appear before its office at the DBP [Development Bank of the Philippines] building in Makati on June 22. But Davide clarified that the resetting of Enrile's testimony to such a later date would allow him "enough time to exhaust all possible legal means to excuse him from testifying before the Commission."

In its order, the Commission said it denied the lawmaker's motion as it was "not impressed with sufficient merit" on his motion excusing him from testifying.

In justifying his motion last Tuesday, Enrile said the commission's order for him to testify would compel him to do so in violation of his constitutional right as an accused. He also reiterated that the criminal case filed against him for his alleged role in the December coup is already subjudice and that the commission's attempt to compel him to testify "encroaches upon the prerogative of the judiciary in violation of separation of powers."

### Further on Killing of Constabulary Colonel

#### YOU Denies Involvement

*HK2505125790 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1200 GMT 25 May 90*

[Text] The Young Officers Union [YOU] has denied its involvement in the killing of Colonel Dino in Kaloocan two days ago. According to a YOU spokesman, Dino has neither wronged the society nor their movement to deserve death.

#### NPA Rebel Admits Role

*HK2605064190 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0600 GMT 26 May 90*

[By Rubie Bernardo, Radio Patrol 16]

[Text] In Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Metro Manila, an investigation of Louie Mendoza, alias Comrade Kiko, who admitted being one of those who planned the killing of Colonel Reynaldo Dino, is continuing. It was learned from the tactical interrogation that the New People's Army [NPA] also planned to kill two marketing personnel of the National Capital Region Defense Command as part of their plans for May. Mendoza further admitted that they planned to attack a Western Police District detachment in Quiapo, Manila on the same day Dino was killed. He said a certain Comrade Benjie, a NPA combatant team leader operating in Northern Luzon, headed the ambush-slaying of Colonel Reynaldo Dino and others, including Dino's daughter, Mrs. Lolita Halili.

### NPA Holds 100 Hostage at Logging Company

*HK2605080790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 26 May 90*

[By Eloi Aquino]

[Text] One hundred employees of a logging company in Cagayan were taken hostage by the New People's Army [NPA] after setting fire to the company's vehicles and other equipment, estimated to be worth millions, several days ago.

According to delayed reports received at Camp Aguinaldo from Regional Command 2, about 100 communist terrorists raided the logging company owned by Mr. Mejio Rando and Elpidio Otabal in barangay Garaw-Gagaw, Sanchez Mira, Cagayan at about 1500 [0600 GMT] last Monday. The report said the rebels burned 17 six-by-six trucks, two bulldozers, and one other vehicle belonging to the company. The rebels then took 100 employees hostage. At broadcast time, the rebel terrorists are still holding the employees hostage inside the logging company and have threatened to burn the remaining logging equipment. Elements of the 54th Infantry Battalion are presently exploring measures to solve the incident.

### Military on Alert for Communist Rebels in Ilocos

*HK2605091490 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 26 May 90 p 8*

[By Lulu Principe]

[Text] San Fernando, La Union—The Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police (PC-INP) Region 1 command here alerted government forces in Ilocos Sur following confirmed reports of intensified operations by the New People's Army (NPA) to destabilize heavily populated barangays in the province.

The order, issued by Col. [Colonel] Dioscoro Yoro Jr., Recom [Regional Command] 1 officer-in-charge, was an offshot of a 10-hour encounter between an NPA group and government troopers. The clash resulted in the killing of a woman rebel identified only as "Ka [Comrade] Hilda."

Yoro was informed that the 30-man NPA group was about to attack barangay Maradodon when it was spotted by elements of the 8th PC company. Maj. [Major] Florante Rhea, deputy provincial commander for operations, said the firefight started at 7:30 p.m. and ended at 6 a.m. the following day. Rhea said several members of the NPA band were wounded during the encounter. The government side suffered no casualty. The government troopers, Rhea said, seized one M-16 armalite rifle, five magazines and ammunition, two jungle packs, and subversive materials during a search operation at the site of the encounter.

For months now, Rhea also said, government troopers, deployed to various barangays in Ilocos Sur detected movements of the rebels mostly coming from Ilocos Norte, Abra, Mountain Province, and Kalinga-Apayao.

Rhea reported that the situation in Ilocos Sur "is still containable and we can assure the safety of the people here."

He said that there were six encounters recorded in Ilocos Sur since January to May this year, resulting in the killing of three regular NPA members and the arrest of two others.

### 516 Moro Rebels Surrender to Military

*HK2505040490 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 25 May 90 p 18*

[Text] Marawi City—A total of 516 officers and members of the Black Ramadhan Commando of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), led by Commander Tato Bara, alias "Commander Dante," surrendered recently. The rebel returnees came form Lanao and Davao provinces, Zamboanga, Misamis, Sulu and Jolo.

The surrender was facilitated by Sultan Azis Imbolo as negotiator under the national reconciliation and development program of the Task Force Diamond II 4th Infantry Division of the Philippine Army in Iligan City under Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Antonio S. Nale.

Maj. [Major] Cayetano S. Ordenaria, head of the negotiating panel of the government, and Capt. [Captain] Busar Macabero lauded Dante, who thanked President Aquino for the government's program for rebel returnees.

## Thailand

### Sitthi, Praphat Comment on Burma Poll Results

*BK2905035190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 May 90 p 1*

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday the Thai Government is prepared to recognise any government considered chosen by the Burmese people following Sunday's general election—the first to be held in the country for more than 30 years.

The minister, commenting on reports that the Opposition National League for Democracy (NLD) appeared to be heading for a landslide victory, said no official results were yet available.

He agreed Aung San Suu Kyi's NLD appeared to have taken most votes.

"I heard that Aung San Suu Kyi's opposition party is now gaining victories in many seats and it seems to me that her party could win the elections," the foreign minister said.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said he hopes the election will lead to the formation of a stable government.

Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan yesterday said:

"I welcome the holding of elections in Myanmar (Burma). It is a step in the right direction towards democratisation. I wish the Burmese people well on their road to full democracy."

### Exile Students Stage Protest at Burmese Embassy

*BK2705040090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 May 90 p 2*

[By Kokhet Chanthaloetlak, Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] About 100 exiled Burmese students staged a protest yesterday in front of the Burmese Embassy here asking the international community not to recognise the farcical general election being held in Burma today.

The protest also called for an end to the military rule by General Saw Maung and his generals whom the students said were the lackeys of the former dictator Gen Ne Win. Saw Maung seized power in the September 1988 coup d'etat.

The students, wearing red head bands with the emblem of a fighting peacock, symbolizing their uprising, held strongly-worded anti-Rangoon placards, shouted and sang pro-democracy slogans and songs.

The Saw Maung junta had no intention of holding a free and fair election or transferring its power to a civilian administration taking into account that opposition leaders were still being arrested, placed under house arrest or coerced to perform according to their rulers' guidelines, they said.

The two-hour rally attracted the attention of passers-by and many foreign journalists who happened to be on the spot waiting for visa approvals to Burma.

Most of the protesters were members of various anti-Rangoon organizations such as the All Burma Students Democratic Front, the Alliance for Democratic Solidarity, Burma National Liberation Party and the Overseas Mon Students' Organization.

Participants in the two-hour rally included some 10 Thai students of Ramkamhaeng University led by Chatuphon Phromphan, secretary-general of the campus Satchatham Party.

Chatuphon said his party fully supported the Burmese students' movement in condemning the Saw Maung regime. Like other Burmese students, he said he did not believe the Burmese election organized by the military would be free and fair and that foreign journalists who were permitted to cover the election would end up seeing pre-arranged presentations and cover-ups.

Many of the protesters, some of whom are recognised as refugees by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), looked frightened at the sight of a group of Thai police officers.

"They (the students) are afraid of being arrested and deported to Burma because they don't have official documents," said one of the students.

Meanwhile Foreign Relations Secretary Thaung Htun of the All Burma Students Democratic Front [ABSDF] told THE NATION that the dissident students have no intention of disrupting today's elections.

He denied Burma's Army Deputy Commander of the 97th battalion in Myawadi, Major Myint Maung Htun's statement that several anti-Rangoon groups, particularly the dissident ABSDF, planned to attack election centres in Myawadi and other towns on election day.

"We have no intention, whatsoever, to carry out any violent form of protest during the election. All we have done is to call on the people to refrain from going to the polls because we consider this election as not being free and fair," he said. "However," he added, "the people are free to do what they want or for who they want to vote for".

He added that if any untoward violence occurred on election day it would be the work of the SLORC (State Law and Order Restoration Council) which was trying to discredit the student movement.

### Khmer Rouge Predicted To Respect Cease-Fire

*BK2505143890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1423 GMT 25 May 90*

[Excerpt] Bangkok, May 25 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge, the main guerrilla faction fighting the Phnom Penh government, will respect a soon-to-be-announced cease-fire in Cambodia, a senior Thai official predicted Friday [25 May].

"The Khmer Rouge have already initialed the agreement" to sign a cease-fire pact, said Kraisak Chunhawan, the son of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and one of his top advisors. "There is no doubt that they are going to respect it." [passage omitted]

## Vietnam

### Resolution on Cambodia Rejected by UN Delegates

*BK2805093790 Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28—"The draft decision on the Cambodian issue simply repeats the old position ignoring the major developments in Cambodia over the past ten years," said Dinh Thi Minh Huyen, counsellor, Vietnamese representative to the session of May 25 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) at which a series of resolutions including the resolution on the Cambodia issue were adopted.

Ms. Minh Huyen said:

"The draft decision deliberately fails to admit Vietnam's troops withdrawal from Cambodia in spite of the recognition by the world public of this event as greatly significant for the settlement of the Cambodia problem. Furthermore, it tries to create confusion by referring to the subsequent reports that some foreign forces have returned to Cambodia.

"Vietnam's total withdrawal has helped settle one of the two key issues of an overall political solution concluded by JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta Informal Meetings]. The outstanding key issue is to prevent the Khmer Rouge from reinstalling the genocidal regime in Cambodia."

After reaffirming that Vietnam has strictly respected and fully supported the correct stance of the state of Cambodia, she said:

"The Cambodian people must have a chance to exercise their right to self-determination and decide their own destiny. All internal affairs of Cambodia must be solved by the Cambodians themselves. The negotiations between the two Cambodian parties in Cambodia are going on. ECOSOC should make positive contributions and should not take any action hindering this process."

Speaking at the session, the representative of Ireland stressed: "The Pol Pot Khmer Rouge were the authors and executors of the genocidal policies which led to the extermination of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians. There is a heavy responsibility on all the members of the international community to ensure that they are prevented from seizing power in Cambodia. The absence of any reference to this in the resolution is unacceptable to my delegation."

The representative of Netherlands, on behalf of the 12 countries of the European Economic Community (EEC), said that the Pol Pot clique's non-return to power remains a central element of EEC's policy on Cambodia.

The same day, about 30 Cambodians together with many American veterans in the organization "Vietnam Veterans Against the War" held a meeting in front of the UN Heartquarters demanding that the United States and China stop military aid to the Cambodian reactionary factions.

### Statements Issued on Palestinian 'Suppression'

*BK2605145690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 May 90*

[Text] A spokesmen for the SRV Foreign Ministry just issued the following statement:

In recent days, the Israeli authorities stepped up the bloody suppression of the demonstrations, strikes, and uprising of the Palestinian people in their occupied areas, killing dozens of innocent people and injuring hundreds of others including many elders, women, and children.

These are extremely barbarous crimes, grossly trampling on human rights, and running counter to the tireless efforts of the peoples of the Arab countries and the world aimed at reaching an equitable and comprehensive political solution in the Middle East.

The people and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly condemn these crimes and demand that the Israeli authorities put an immediate end to these acts. Now as before, the Vietnamese people are determined to support the Palestinian people's just struggle and their uprising in Israeli-held territories aimed at regaining their right to self-determination and the right to establish an independent and soveriegn Palestinian state.

### Paper Condemns 'Aggressors'

*BK2905080590 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 29—The national daily NHAN DAN today comes out strongly against the Israeli authorities for bloodily repressing the Palestinian people's struggle in the past few days, killing 19 Palestinians and injuring 900 others.

The paper says:

"In execution of its aggressive and expansionist policy, Israel has arrogantly opposed the Palestinian people's right to establish an independent state in their homeland. Since the beginning of this year, the Tel Aviv authorities have moved more than 40,000 Jews from abroad to the Palestinian territories they occupy, particularly along the Gaza Strip and the West Bank of the Jordan River."

Warning that the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the Israeli aggressors and expansionists is facing new difficulties, the paper affirms:

"The Vietnamese people now as in the past always stand by the side of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples' just cause. We resolutely demand that Tel Aviv stop its terrorist policy against the Palestinian people and respect their right to establish their own independent state in their homeland."

### Nguyen Co Thach's West Europe Tour Reviewed

*BK2505161590 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 May 90*

["Station review" of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent visit to Western Europe]

[Text] In West Germany, the first leg of his tour of Western Europe, Mr. Thach held talks with parliamentary members, politicians of different groups, and the minister in charge of economic branches. Mr. Nguyen Co Thach held talks with his West German counterpart Mr. Genscher on how best to promote the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. They also discussed international and regional issues of common interest. On behalf of their respective governments, the two ministers signed a cultural agreement and completed talks on the agreement ensuring and encouraging investment. They agreed to conclude this accord at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Nguyen Co Thach welcomed the statement made by the Federal Republic of Germany and other members of the European Economic Community to stop supporting the self-styled coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly. Minister Thach also welcomed all efforts made by the Federal Republic of Germany and EEC toward solving peacefully the Cambodian problem as well as international supervision of agreements to be concluded on Cambodia. In West Germany, Mr. Thach reaffirmed Vietnam's stand, that is to respect the German people's right to decide German unification in the framework of European security. Both sides also affirmed that the future of united Germany will continue to include economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with Vietnam.

For his part, Foreign Minister Genscher expressed the hope of the government and people of the FRG to promote friendship and cooperation with Vietnam, contributing to the process of renovation and economic development in Vietnam.

Concluding his visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited the EEC House of Parliament and the Republic of Italy. During his meeting with members of the House, Minister Thach welcomed the positive position of the EEC regarding Cambodia's right to representation at the United Nations. He reaffirmed Vietnam's readiness to establish diplomatic relations with the EEC.

In Italy, Minister Thach held talks with his Italian counterpart de Michelis on bilateral and international issues of mutual interest. Mr. Thach welcomed the Italian Government's policy of friendship toward Vietnam, and Italy's positive stand toward a solution to the Cambodian problem. Minister de Michelis affirmed his country's goal, that is to promote cooperation with Vietnam and accelerate the process of normalizing relations between Vietnam and other countries. Mr. Thach and the Italian foreign minister signed agreements on technological and cultural cooperation and on encouraging and ensuring investment. They also concluded minutes of an agreement on development in the next two years. Under these documents, the Italian Government undertakes to provide Vietnam with 97 million U.S. dollars in aid, including 26.8 million dollars in nonrefundable aid and 70.4 million dollars of low interest loans to carry out social welfare and infrastructure projects for export production. The Italian side also agreed to provide Vietnam with another loan so that the latter can pay an old debt with favorable conditions.

### Buddhist Association Warns Against Superstition

*BK2505070690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 23 May 90*

[Text] The Buddhist Association's office has released a communique telling Buddhists and the people that it does not issue any letter from the Quan Su pagoda in Hanoi called "The Warnings of Buddha and Kuanyin". This is a fabrication propagated by villains trying to carry out plots of sabotage against the political, ideological, and economic lives of our people, causing disturbances among faith-lacking Buddhists and confusing falsehood with truth in religions.

This was not the first time that villains conducted propaganda to confuse the masses. In the period 1930-40, "The Jade Emperor's Four Doctrines and Genuine

Classics" books were already published to threaten the masses and ostracise Buddhism. Ever since then, villains written letters from time to time that are said to have come out of a stone mountain in the Huong pagoda area or from a cotton tree that had been hit by lightning, and so forth. The letters say that disasters will occur soon: Hail will fall, and devils sent by god will come to earth. Those who can disseminate as many letters as possible will be able to avoid the disasters; otherwise, they will die. Sometimes, the letters indicate that people should not go out on certain days, not even to work.

Only threatening words are used in those letters to confuse the people. They waste paper and ink and affect production, the economy, and public security. The Vietnam Buddhist Association Office wants to warn the people against this scheme, and calls on Buddhist monks, nuns, and followers to bring their genuine faith into play and break down superstitions harmful to religious doctrine, the nation, and socialism. At the same time, agencies are requested to take specific and effective measures against those who spread bad news that affects the social and political security of our country.

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